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THE ARCHITECT

+VOLUME XIV · NUMBER 6+
+DECEMBER · 1917+

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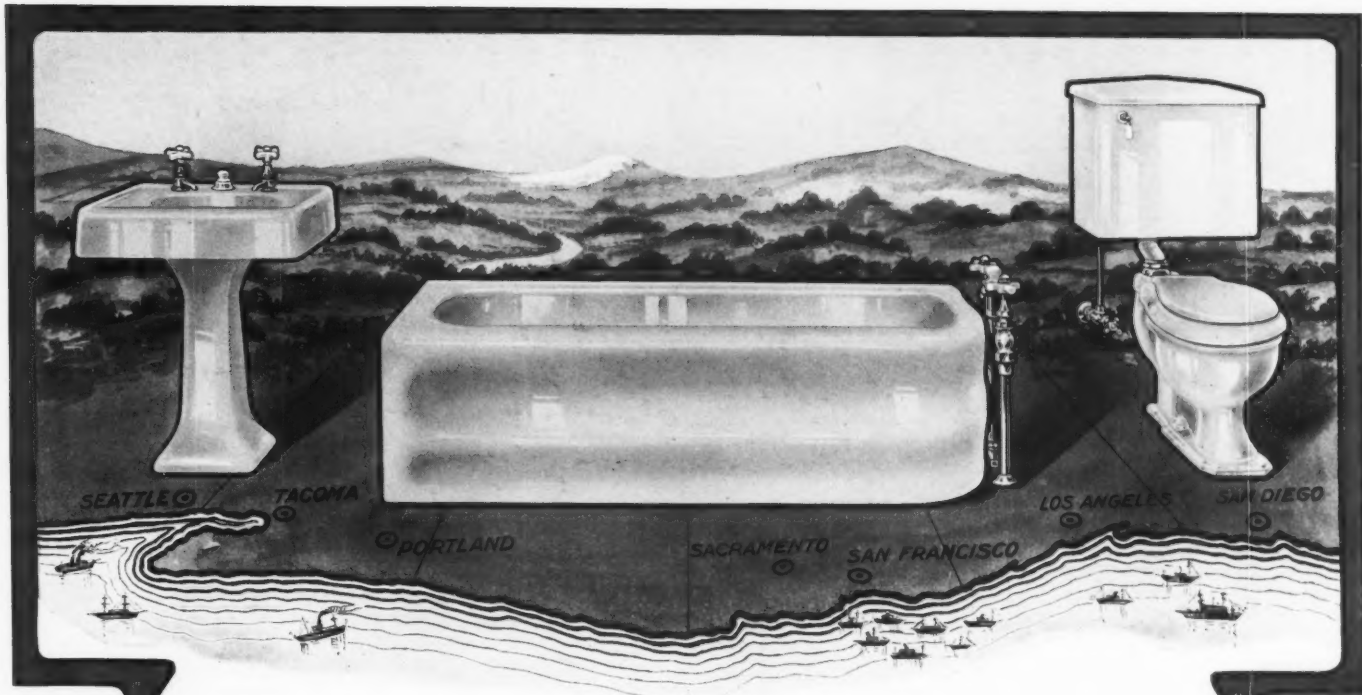
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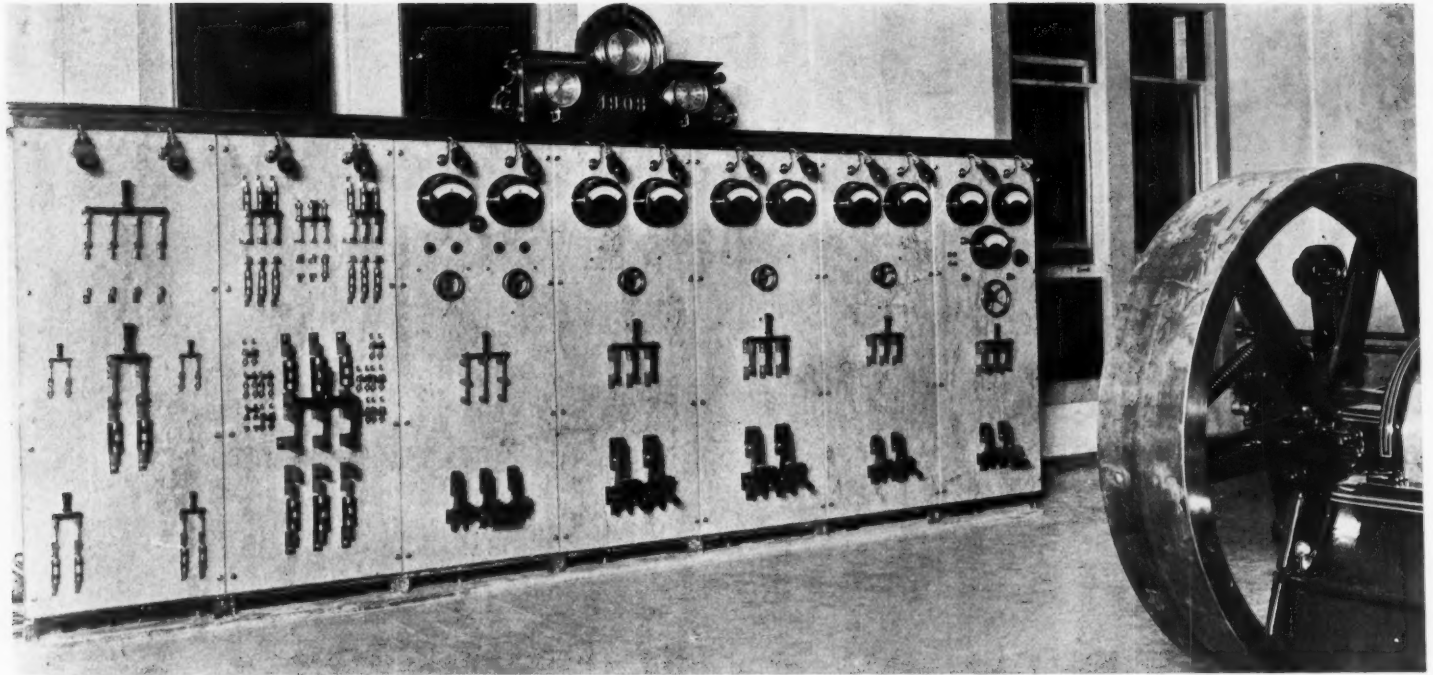
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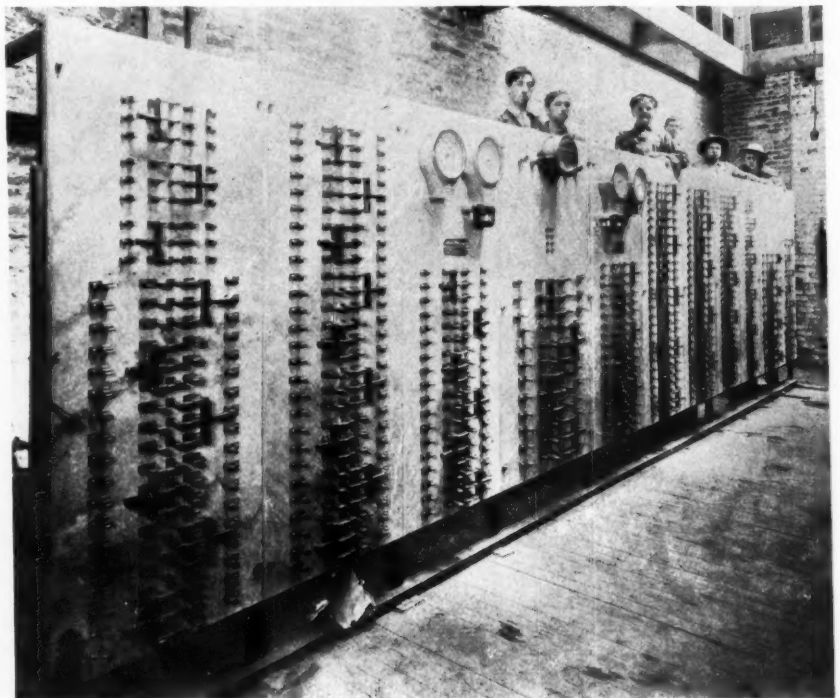
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W. J. DODD, Architect

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3421 Huico St., El Paso, Texas, June 22, 1917.
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Los Angeles, Calif.
My dear Mr. Blessing:

Yours of the 19th just received, and it gives me pleasure to state what I know of the roof of the Boyle Hts. Branch Library. Simons red tile (Spanish) were used on all pitched roofs and the laying of same was done almost exclusively by yourself.

I have heard many favorable comments of the roof and no unfavorable criticisms.

When I left Los Angeles the roof had gone through one season's rains and had not developed any leaks, which is more than I can say of some of the other branch libraries, although slight leaks at first, which are quickly and readily repaired, are of little consequence.

The point is, your Boyle Heights roof is a good one, and if any one is skeptical on the subject, ask him to write me.

Very truly yours,

F. L. Douglas.

Ex-Supt. of Construction,
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| 4. Adaptable to any surface. | 9. Neat, high-grade appearance. | 14. Incombustible, prevents spread of fire. |
| 5. Moderate first cost. | 10. Loses nothing in appearance with age. | 15. Weatherproof. |

All of these advantages are well known to you. From your own experience you will be able to give many cases to demonstrate this. We illustrate and describe each of these points in a book known as "Selling Arguments." If interested in better roofing it is mailed on request.

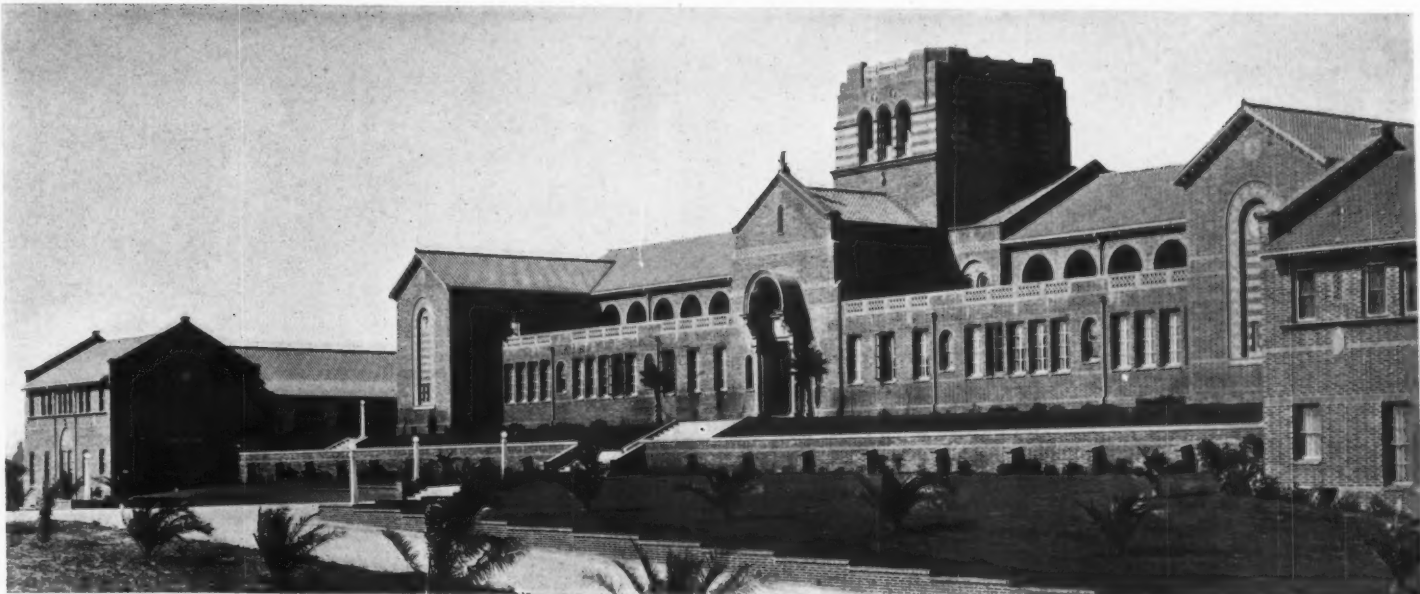
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Upper Picture, showing High School Group, Santa Monica, Cal., Roofed with our Large Spanish Tile.



Center Picture, Entrance Detail High School, Wilmington District, Los Angeles, Cal., the facade of which is constructed of our Red Ruffled Brick and the roof of our Small Spanish Tile.

Lower Picture, Union High School, Redondo Beach, Cal., which is roofed with our Small Mission Tile.

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HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

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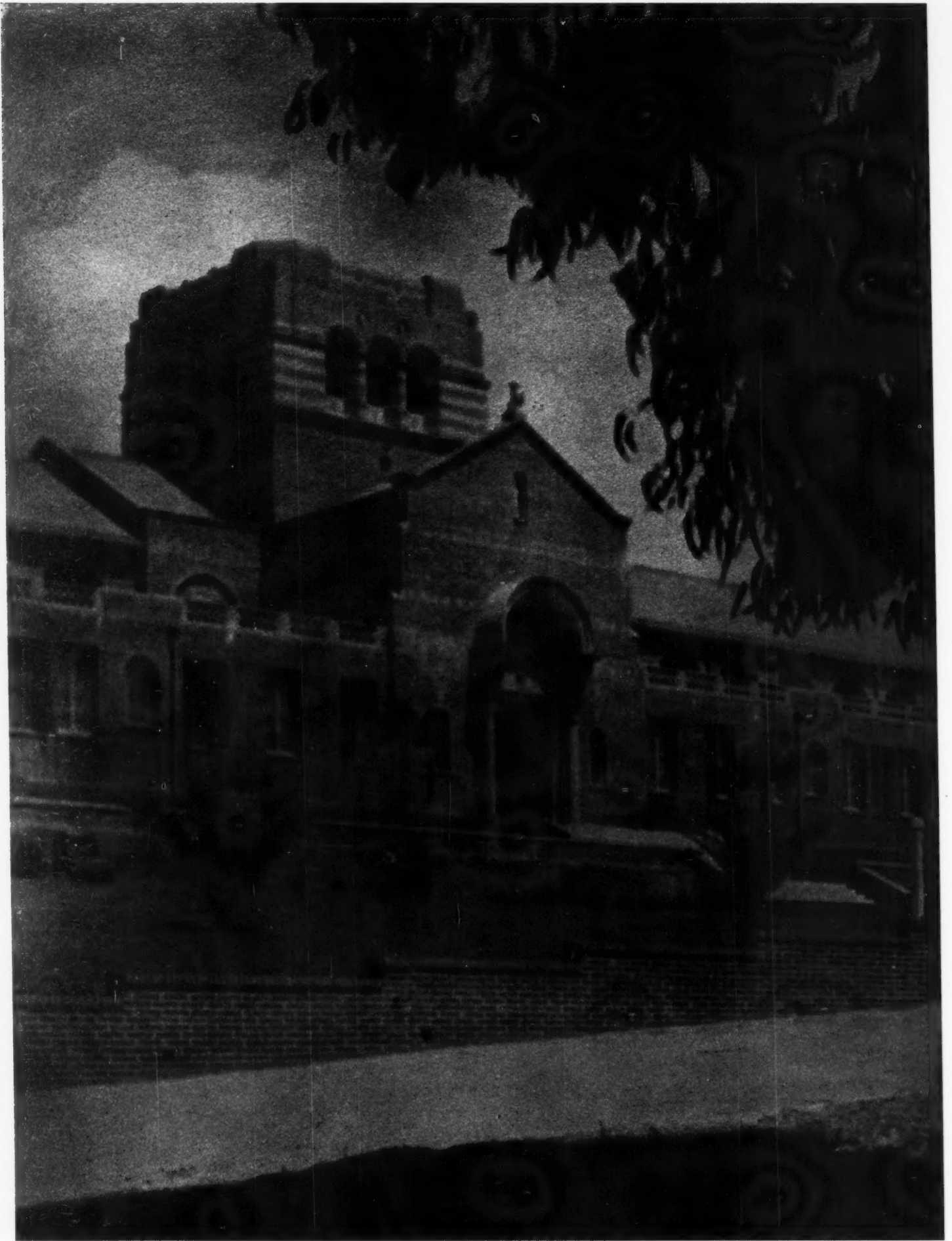
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The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.



TOWER AND MAIN ENTRANCE, SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, ARCHITECTS

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XIV

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1917

NO. 6



SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

The Ethical Value of School Architecture

By HORACE M. REBOK, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Monica, California

THE public school buildings of the twentieth century should be expressive of our finest and clearest conceptions of democracy. Our public schools embody the essence of our democracy—they are at the foundation of our modern state. Since the state exists for the welfare of its children, the public school therefore becomes both the heart and model for a true democracy. Hence in spirit and interpretation, the architecture of the public school should typify the liberal, hopeful, generous, and fraternal ideals of the state.

The public schools concern all of the people. Of all public buildings, the school alone is directly associated with the daily life of the masses. In plan, design, equipment, and ideals, school buildings contribute to the welfare of all, and in these things every member of society has both personal and financial interest. Only the best, therefore, is good enough for the children of all the people.

The practice of school architecture has been well established and standardized by experience. The problems of lighting, heating, ventilation, and sanitation

have been settled by recognized authorities whose data are accessible to any architect, and there is no extenuating circumstance to excuse mistakes along any of these materialistic lines. This is commonplace knowledge.

With the above granted, the school plant of any community becomes at once a gauge of that community's enlightenment. School buildings not only reflect local public opinion, traditions and antecedents, but they also mirror the intelligence, faith and ideals of the leaders of the community upon whom happens to rest the responsibility of putting into brick, mortar and concrete the educational plant for which the community has expressed a willingness to stand.

A few days ago I passed a village high school that tells the story of civic ideals in its neighborhood. The building is laid out on box-like lines, and is otherwise characteristic of numerous school buildings erected during the past forty years in the Central West. The school yard is barren of plants or verdure, and the premises of the school are unkempt and common. The same condition has prevailed ever since the building

was erected ten years ago. This schoolhouse and its environment but reflect the mediocre intelligence, weak faith and low ideals of the people of the town. Whenever the ideals of the people of that community rise to better things, conditions in and around this high school will suddenly improve.

If the educational leaders of the community, the principal of the school, and members of the Board of Education, who are in control of this little high school, were willing to risk their "political scalps" and bring about a betterment in the architectural and landscape treatment for their

school building and its grounds, they would impress the children, and through them, the parents of the community with new conceptions of civic improvements and civic pride; furthermore, the æsthetic environment of a majority of homes of the community would as suddenly change for the better.

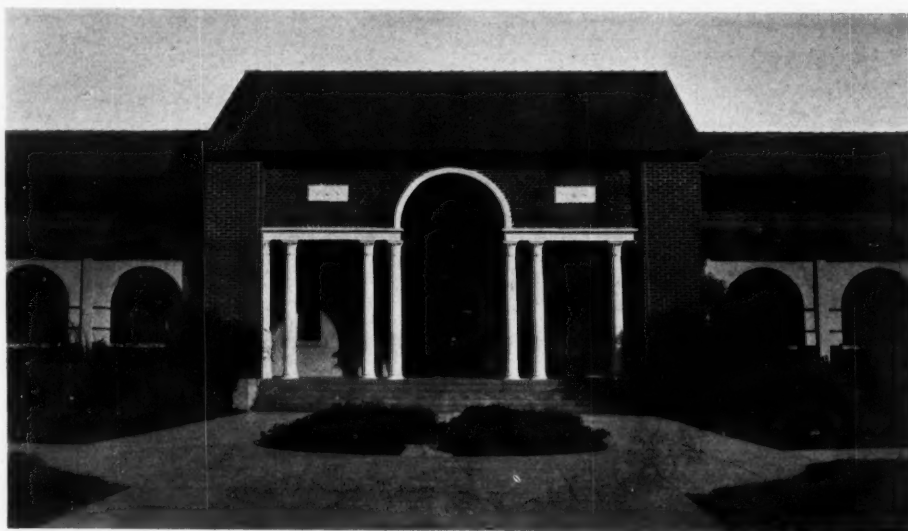
The state enjoins upon the public school the obligation of teaching morality, truth, justice, patriotism, and a comprehension of the dignity of citizenship. In view of this, I hold it positively immoral for a community to house its school children in a homely, unkept building, or to assemble them daily upon commonplace, neglected school grounds. How can a child, quick as he

always is to sense injustice, be expected to embrace noble sentiments when his eyes and, alas, sometimes his other senses, are daily offended by such an example of a community's infidelity, insincerity, or niggardliness, as is too often found in bad school architecture and in poorly

planned and kept school premises. The child who comes to school from a well appointed home has the right to enter a school as good at least as the home from which he came, and the child who comes from a neglected home has the right to enter the best school the community and State can produce and such a

school as will beget in him a conscious sense of the dignity of citizenship.

It never before has been so strongly impressed upon the public mind as during these days of stress, that whatever you would have appear in the nation's life you must first put into its schools. We are beginning to realize this philosophy in a very vital way, and as corollary to it, we can now see that whatever we would have appear in our home life we must first put into the schools; whatever we would have appear in the community life we must also first put into its public schools. School days are the impressionable days of human life.



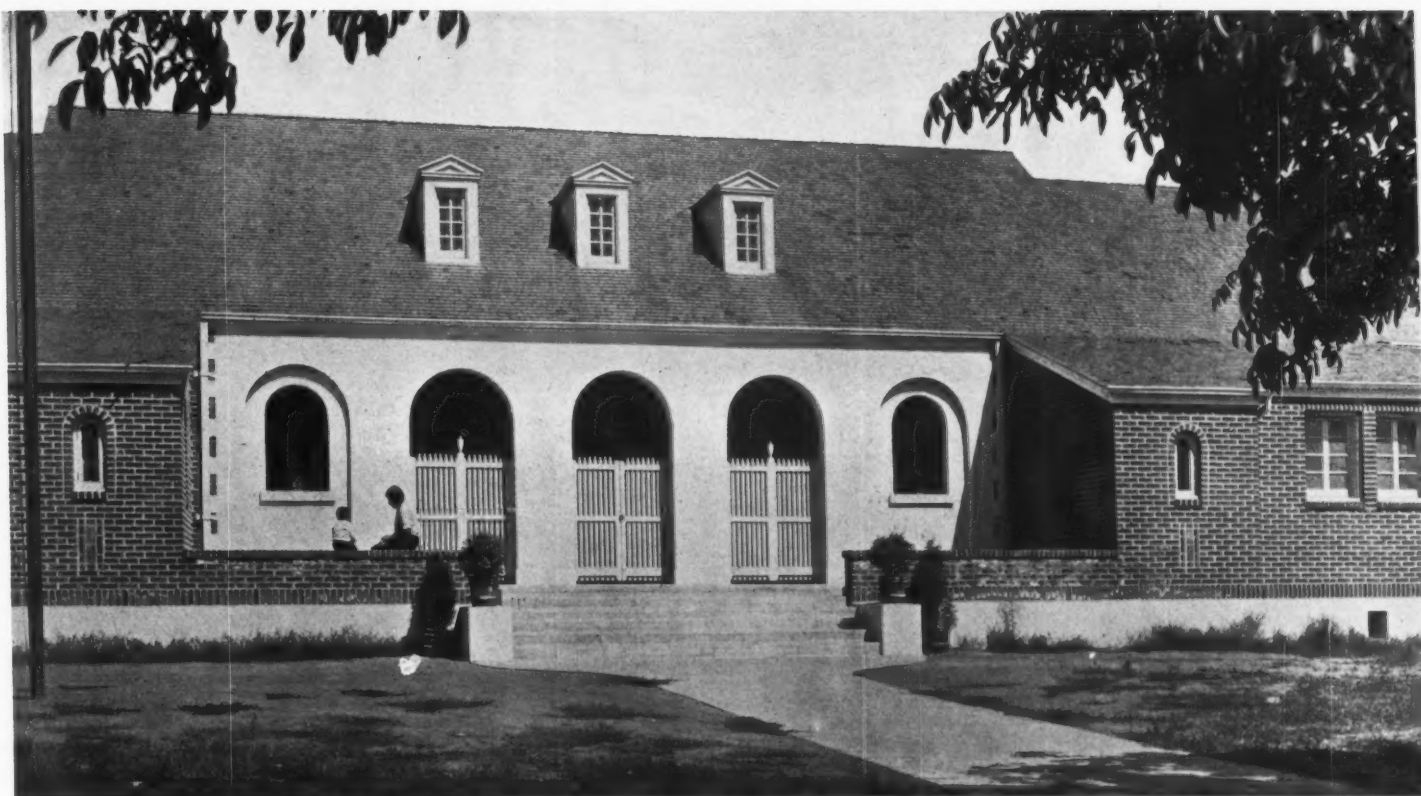
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GLENDORA, CAL.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LA CANADA, CAL.

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DETAIL. MARENGO PRIMARY SCHOOL, ALHAMBRA, CAL.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

The child shapes his career from suggestion and interest. He will love the true, the beautiful and the good, if, during these wonderful years, he sees and hears, and lives in the environment of the true, the beautiful and the good. Therefore, to sum up: If the ideals of these sentiments are realized in terms of brick, stone and landscape treatment, their interpretation cannot but be impressed upon the child, and grow with the years

and become a part of his character. No investment in education can pay a higher dividend than the investment in sound methods, good architecture, beautiful environment, for from these the citizenship of tomorrow gathers its ideals of the democracy responsible for such ennobling buildings; from these the child builds up, bit by bit, his conception of the dignity and beauty of citizenship in our Republic.



MARENGO PRIMARY SCHOOL, ALHAMBRA, CAL.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

Some Remarks Upon the Practice of Architecture

By D. C. ALLISON, A. I. A.

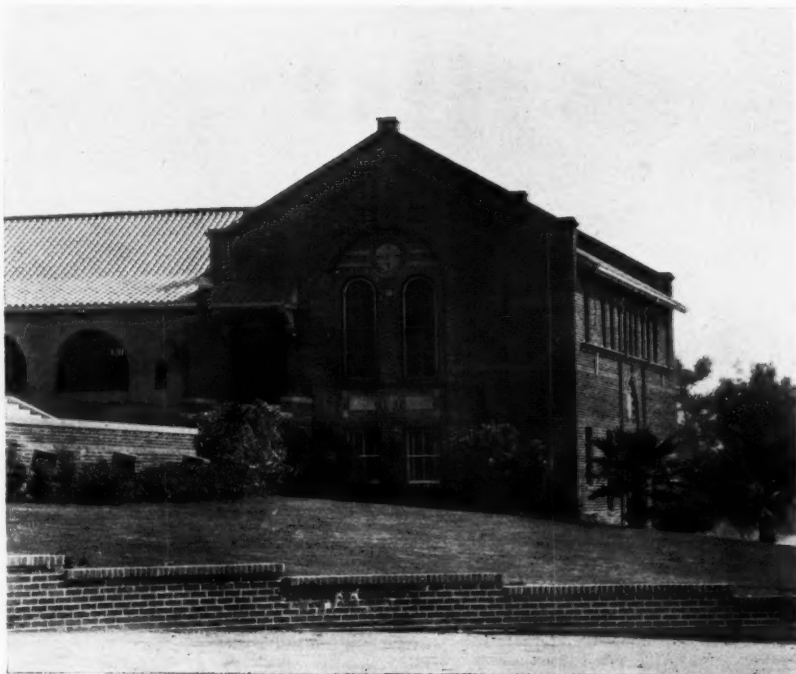
THE highest art in architecture involves the blending of the useful and the beautiful, disregarding no essential of the whole. It means attention to all the practical needs of the building, with no particular detail of plan or construction, and no element of permanence or safety sacrificed; it means that the building shall be so arranged and built as to be beautiful to look upon.

A certain amount of public taste is necessary to the continuous production of good architecture; an audience is essential, and the more enlightened and critical the audience, the greater the stimulus to good production on the part of the architect. At the same time the architect must supply the leadership necessary to educate the public in its taste, for he has the opportunity to influence its likes and dislikes for better or worse by the things he sets before it.

Surround a man with good pictures and good buildings and he will soon cease to care for the bad, and will come to want not only the good in pictures and buildings, but also beauty in the street, the park, and in the city as a whole; he will acquire taste, and in time the community will acquire taste, and good taste is an expression of enlightenment.

There has been a phenomenal advance made in the matter of architectural taste in this country in the past twenty-five years, both as to performance and appreciation. The Chicago Fair set before a large portion of our public for the first time an example of monumental planning and building that was entirely new to us in America, and since then the series of fairs at Buffalo, St. Louis and elsewhere, and the recent expositions at San Francisco and San Diego have continued to impress upon our minds the fact that beauty in architecture is a thing both worth while and attainable.

The great improvement in the design of our gov-



End of Science and Household Arts Building Santa Monica High School, Santa Monica, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

ernmental and other public and private buildings, the interest of municipalities in procuring comprehensive city plans looking to their future development, the great amount of good domestic or residential architecture, the thought given to landscaping and gardening, are all indications that we are developing rapidly in this matter of taste. There are several immediate causes for the advance made. Coincident with the great commercial activity of the country, the growth of cities, the extension of railroad communications into new sections, and the resultant development, there has come into the country a wealth enabling our people to travel in foreign countries, to form new building ideals, and to acquire a basis of judgment that can be obtained as quickly in no other way. Americans of the middle and upper classes have become extensive travelers.

Then, during the era of which I speak, there have been added to the courses of study in some eight or ten of our great colleges and universities, departments for the teaching of architecture, which have each year turned out men with a knowledge of the theory of design and construction, many of whom have continued their studies abroad and brought back the fruits of further experience to apply in the building up of our own communities. These causes, together with the general and wide circulation of architectural literature, making available to every architect photographs and drawings of the best buildings of the world, have helped much to bring about the development.

Such training and growing familiarity with the meaning of architecture in its broader sense, have placed the present-day practitioner in possession of a very different background from that held by the architect of a generation ago; and he needs it, for at no time in



View of Library Building Los Angeles State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

history has his responsibility to the public been greater, or have his opportunities for constructive service and leadership been greater. It is imperative, if the architect is to solve the complex problems put to him, that he be much more than the mere builder of a generation ago; he must also be a student, an artist, a business man, and a master mechanic, able to grasp and analyze with intelligence the requirements, both practical and æsthetic, of any building he is called upon to design.

In this day of specialization, many men from force of circumstance come to be known more or less as specialists, from having done a large number of buildings of some certain type. But few architects care to be called specialists, for it is thus usually implied that they do successfully only one type of building. The fundamental principles of plan composition and design apply to all building, and the architect properly educated in his profession is able to analyze and solve the plan, structural and æsthetic requirements of his problem, whatever it may be. He has at his service when necessary the specialists in various phases of engineering to supplement and complete his work in detail, but with him lie the big decisions as to the form the building shall take—its constructive policy, the selection of materials, in fact, the *design*—the whole conception and development from the paper stage until it is handed over completed to the owner.

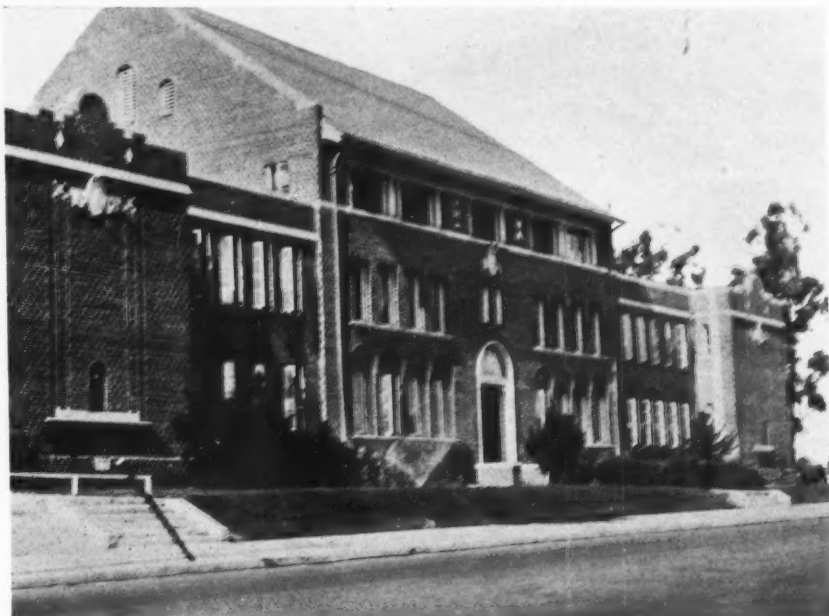
The practice of architecture is a profession, as is law or

medicine, and no professional man carries greater responsibility to the public in matters of health and safety, and none nearly so great in terms of money, as does the architect; and the good architect, like the good lawyer, is able to earn his fee

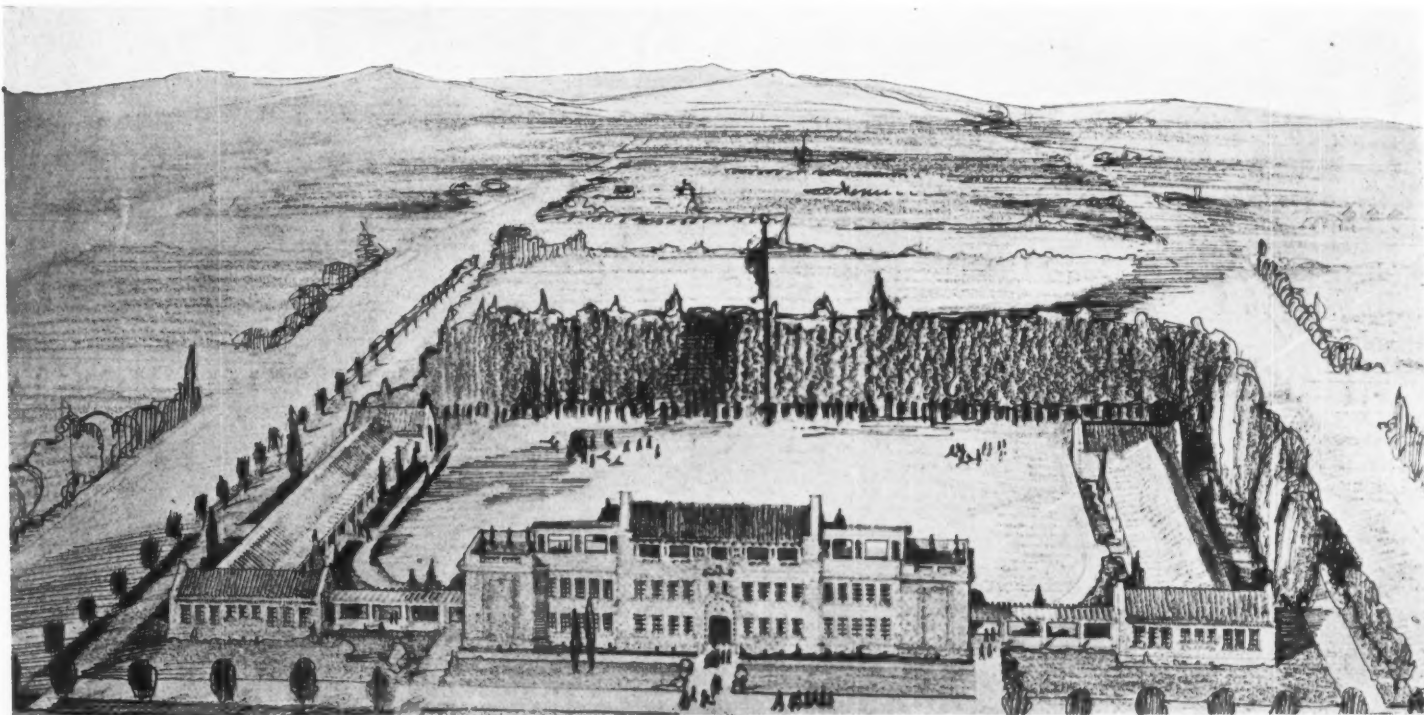
for the client. The standard fee for full architectural services on general work throughout the country is six per cent of the cost of the building. It is a fee at which the practitioner can do justice to both his client and himself, and make a living; and he cannot do so for less. Architects who are able to command a good price through giving proper service, always get it, as do other people; while those who work for small pay do so not from any motive of benevolence, but from inability to demonstrate by their work that a proper fee to them is a good investment for the owner.

It is poor economy that begins on the archi-

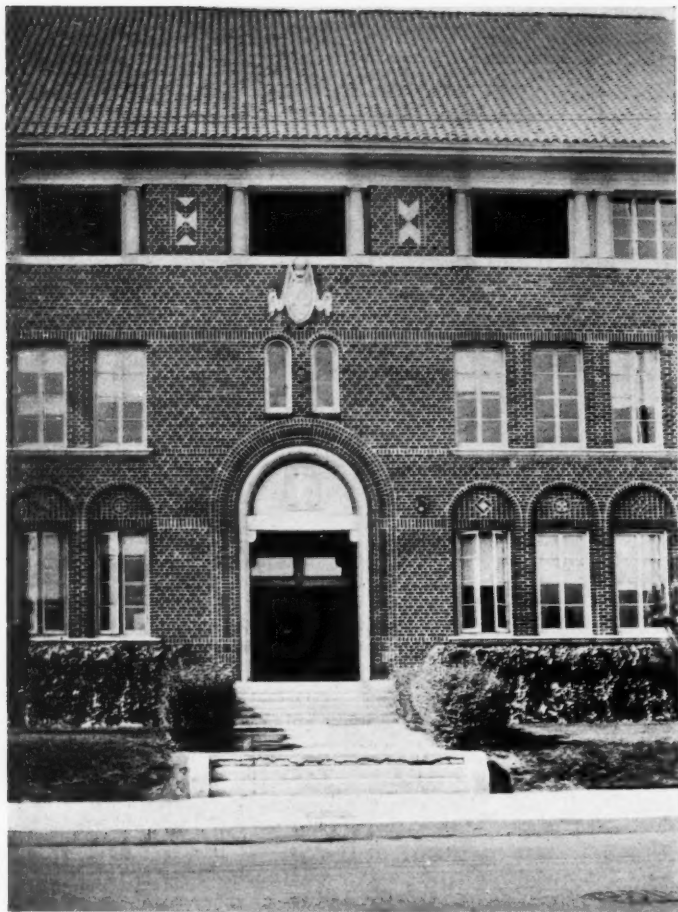
tect who makes the plans. If a thoroughly good plan be obtained to start with, the building will have value even if poorly built; but when one sets out with a poorly conceived and cheaply made set of plans, one cannot get a creditable building, no matter how much be spent on construction. It would be money saved to start with a good plan if it cost ten or twenty per cent, rather than build from a poor plan which could be obtained for nothing. There is nothing more stupid than to attempt to bargain and dicker with a good architect about his commission; one should get the best man



High School, Wilmington District, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



Preliminary Sketch for Completed Group, High School Wilmington District, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

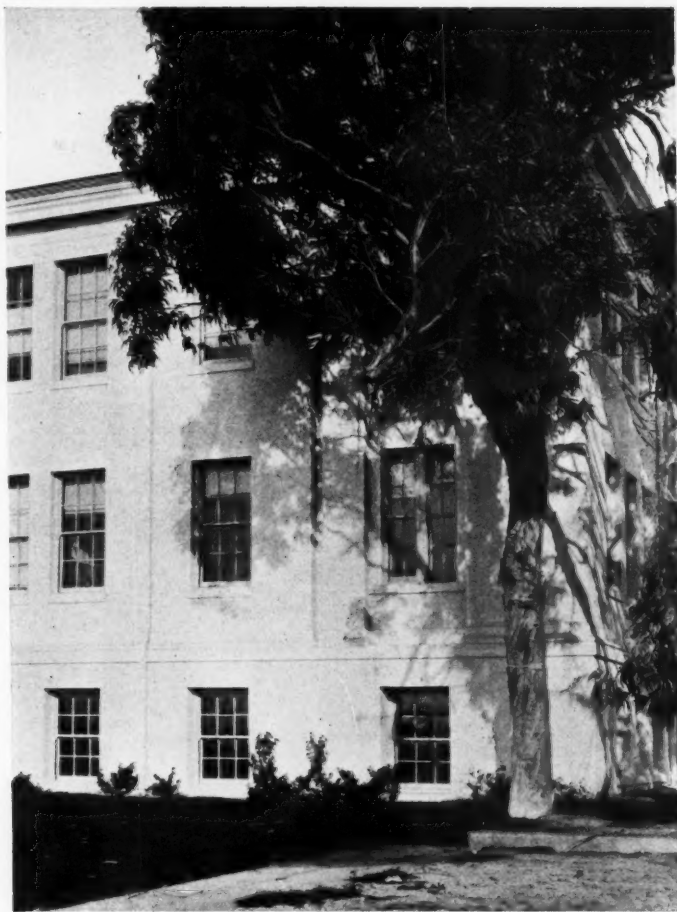


Entrance Detail, High School, Wilmington District, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

available and pay his price. It is one of the very smallest items in the cost of a building at the most, and as something must be paid, the possible saving of a per cent or two in the commission is too insignificant to dispute over, when account is taken of the risk of imperiling the whole improvement by the purchase of cheap architecture from a poorly qualified representative of the profession.

It is generally admitted that of all public buildings, none lies so close to our national life and development as does the school, and for this reason no type of building has been the subject of so much special investigation and discussion as to its practical requirements.

To the layman, a modern school building may appear to be very simple and a more or less cut and dried affair in its



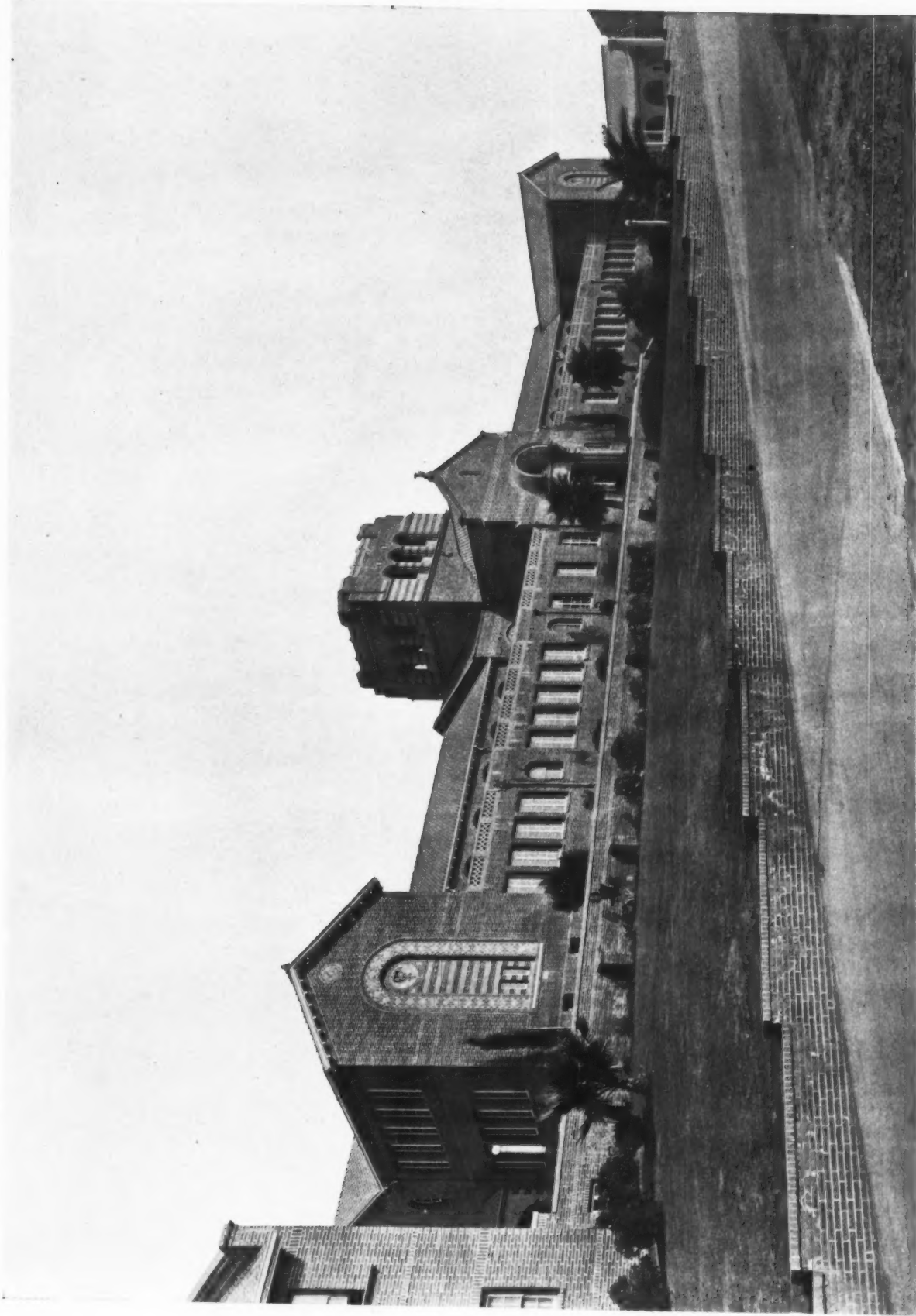
Redondo Union High School, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

design and plan, because of the fact that such matters as lighting, heating, ventilation and sanitation are so well standardized, and the engineering data so conveniently compiled and accessible to every architect. The idea is quite prevalent that when these elements are properly cared for and the whole made fairly presentable to the eye, all has been done that should be done toward satisfying the possibilities of the problem. While these elements are admittedly the biggest consideration entering into the construction of schools, yet they by no means represent the whole responsibility in the matter. A school building may satisfy perfectly and completely every utilitarian demand, and be extremely ugly to look upon; or it may satisfy the same demands exactly as

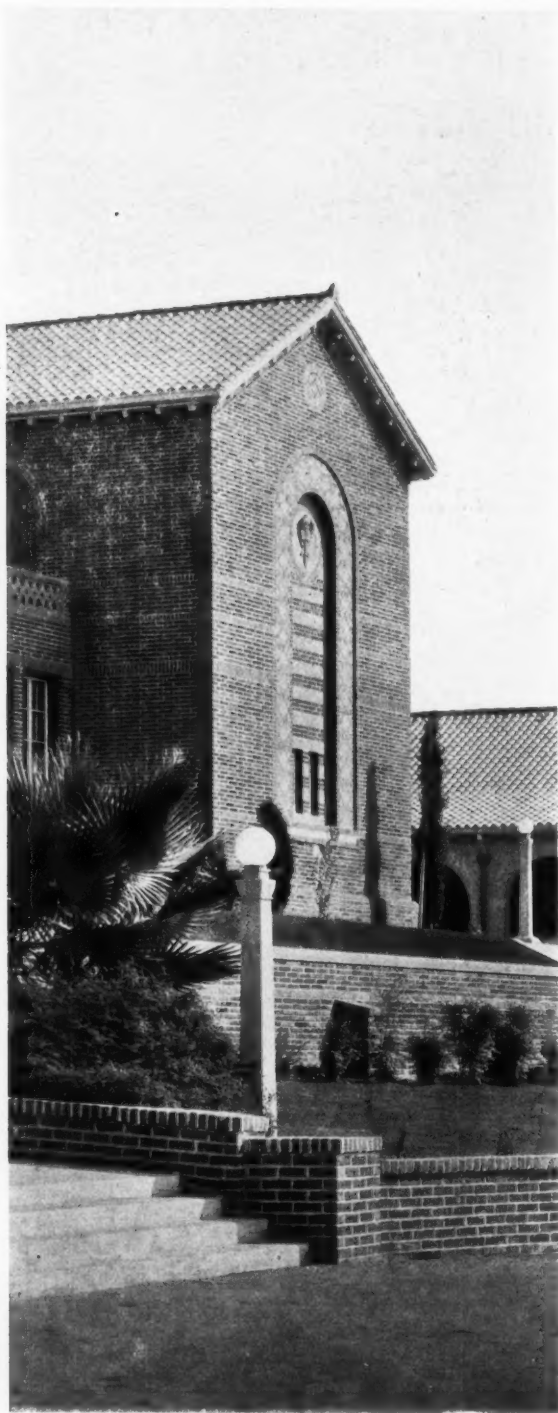
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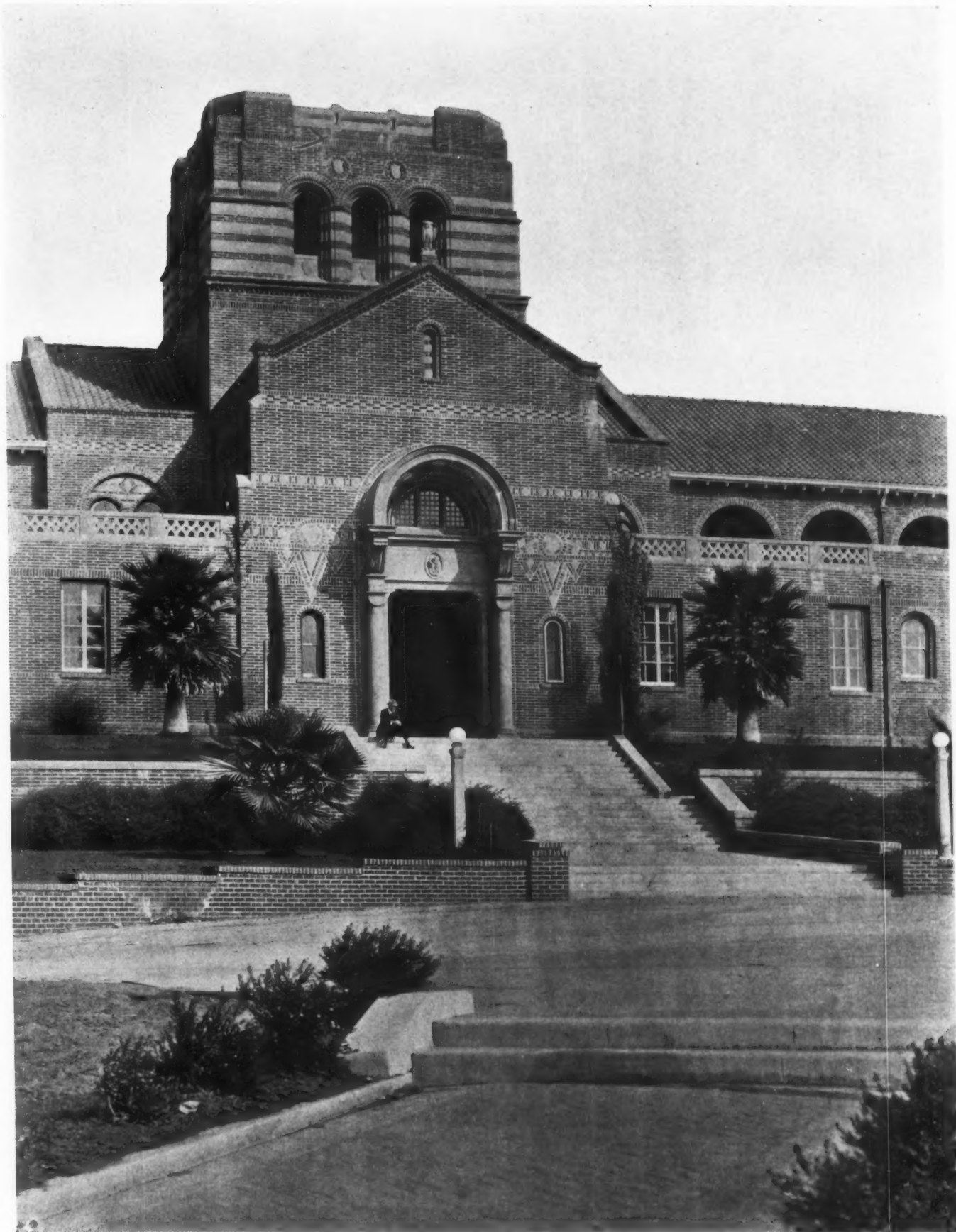
GARVEY AVENUE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ALHAMBRA, CAL.
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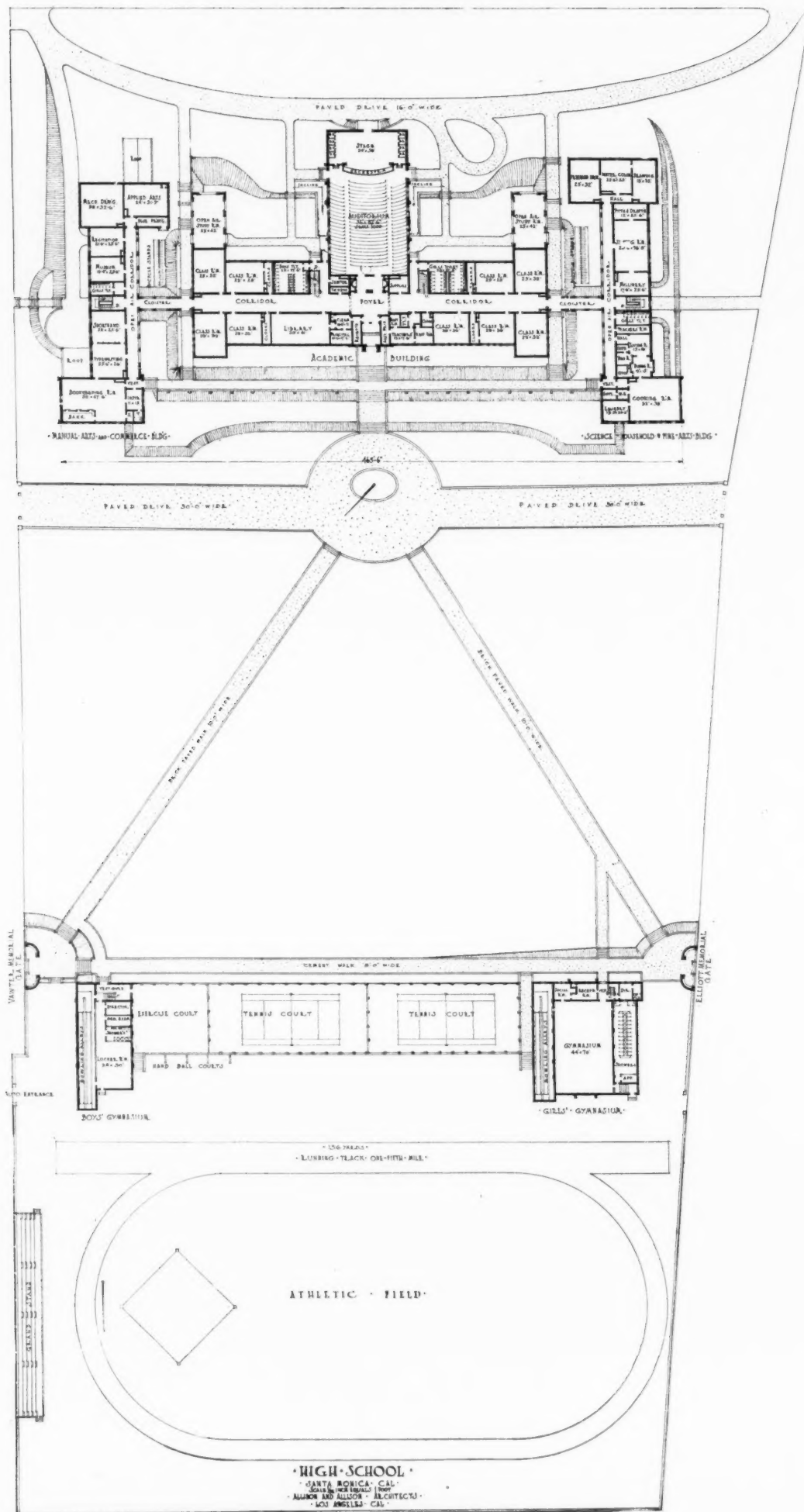
GENERAL VIEW SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



End Pavilion Santa Monica High School, Santa Monica, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



ENTRANCE DETAIL, SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



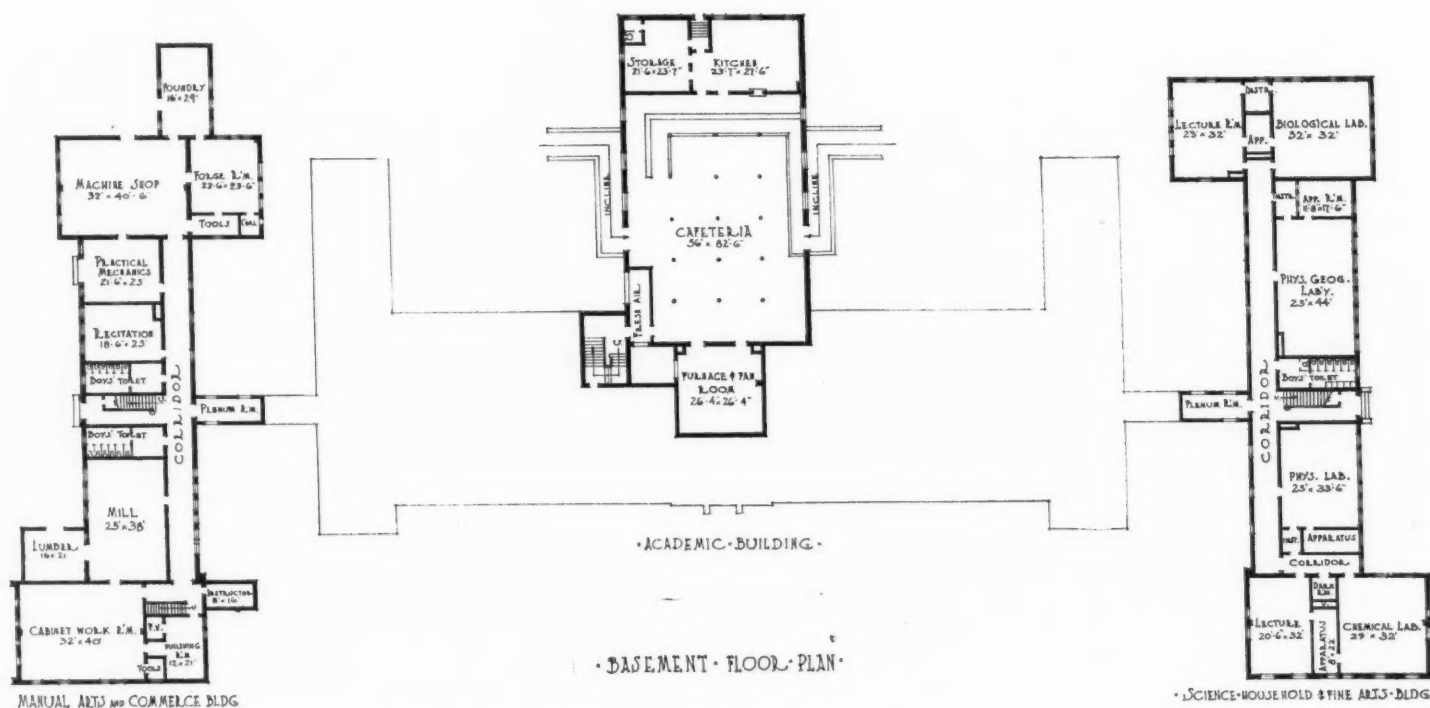
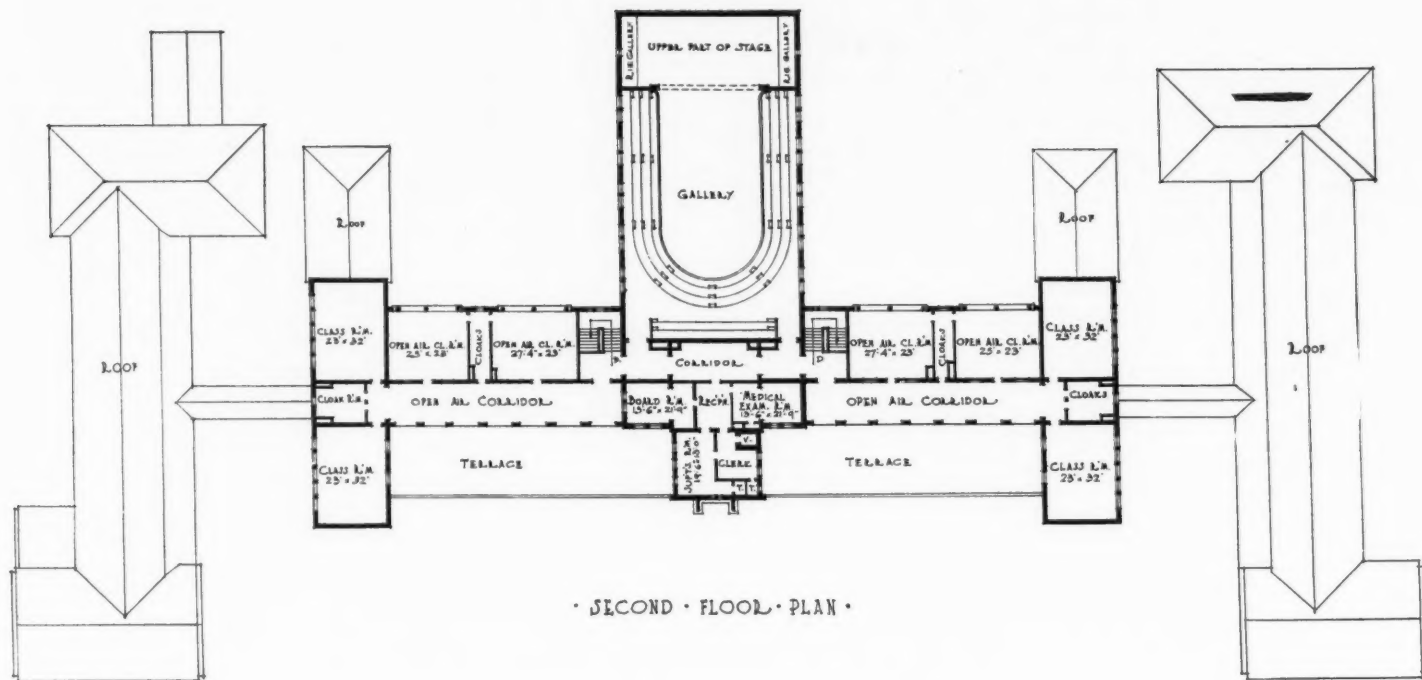
TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN, HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



GENERAL VIEW



ELLIOTT MEMORIAL GATE
HIGH SCHOOL GROUP, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



OPEN AIR STUDY HALL



DETAIL OF GATE



DETAIL OF GATE

SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

COMPETITION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board of Control of the State of California announces to all Architects who are citizens of the United States:

That a Competition has been instituted for the selection of an Architect to design and supervise the construction of State Buildings to be located in the City of Sacramento, California for the construction, equipment and furnishing of which the people of the State of California have voted \$3,000,000.00 in bonds, the site having been donated by the City of Sacramento.

Under the law, the State Architect shall act as architectural advisor in connection with the Competition.

This Competition will be conducted in two stages.

The first stage is open to all Architects, citizens of the United States, who have had the necessary experience, subject to the conditions prescribed in the Program of the Competition.

The second stage will be open to eight Architects selected by the Jury from those competing in the first stage.

No Competitor shall receive any remuneration unless chosen by the Jury and submitting drawings in the second stage.

The Program for this Competition is approved by the San Francisco Subcommittee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects.

Architects desiring to compete must file with George B. McDougall, State Architect, Forum Building, Sacramento, California, a written request for a copy of the Program. On December 15, 1917, copies will be mailed simultaneously to all Architects from whom written requests for same have been received. Copies will be mailed to Architects making written requests for same after December 15, 1917, at the time of the receipt of such later requests.

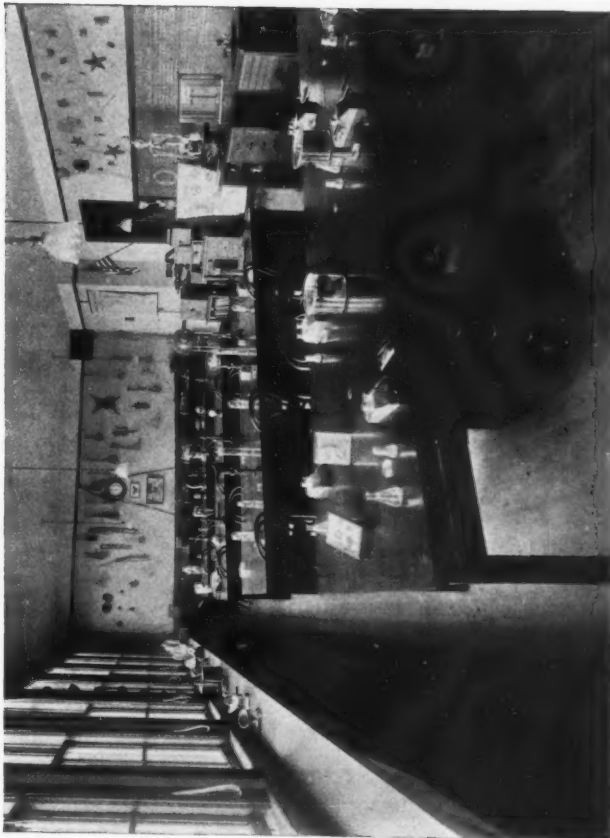
(Signed) BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Marshall De Motte, Chairman,
Clyde L. Seavey,
Edward A. Dickson,
Members of Board of Control.
P. J. Tehaney,
Secretary.

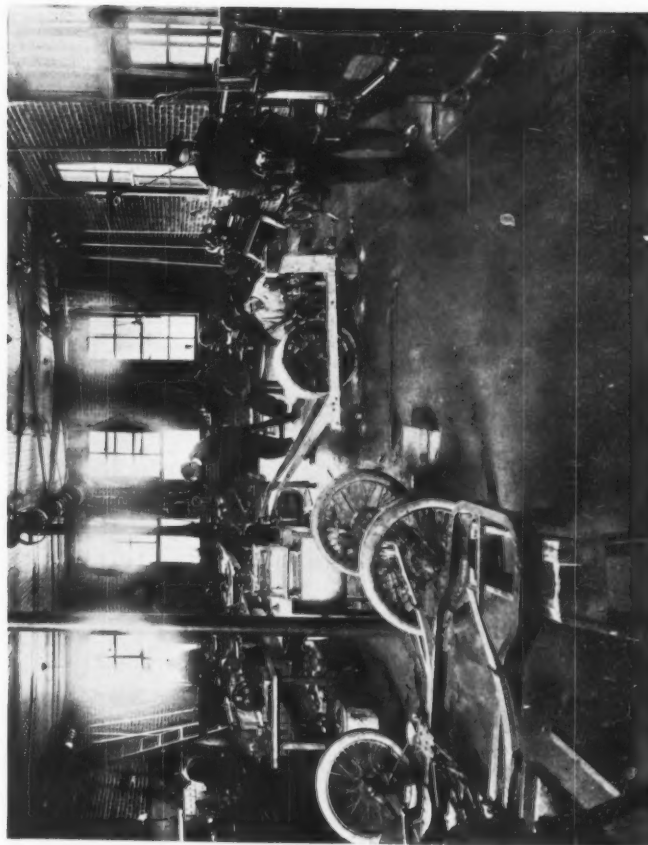
Dated: November 1, 1917.



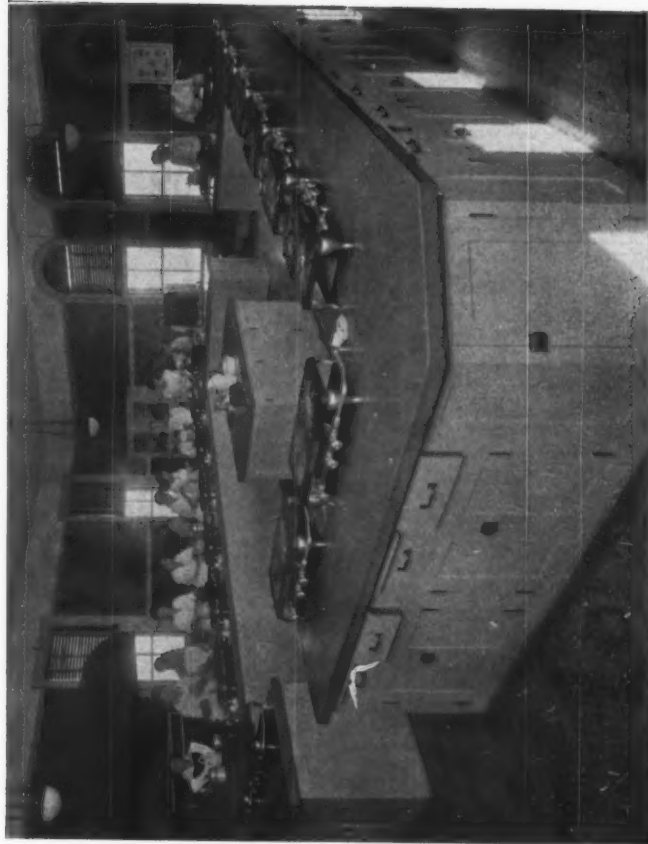
APARTMENTS



GENERAL SCIENCE ROOM



PRACTICAL MECHANICS ROOM

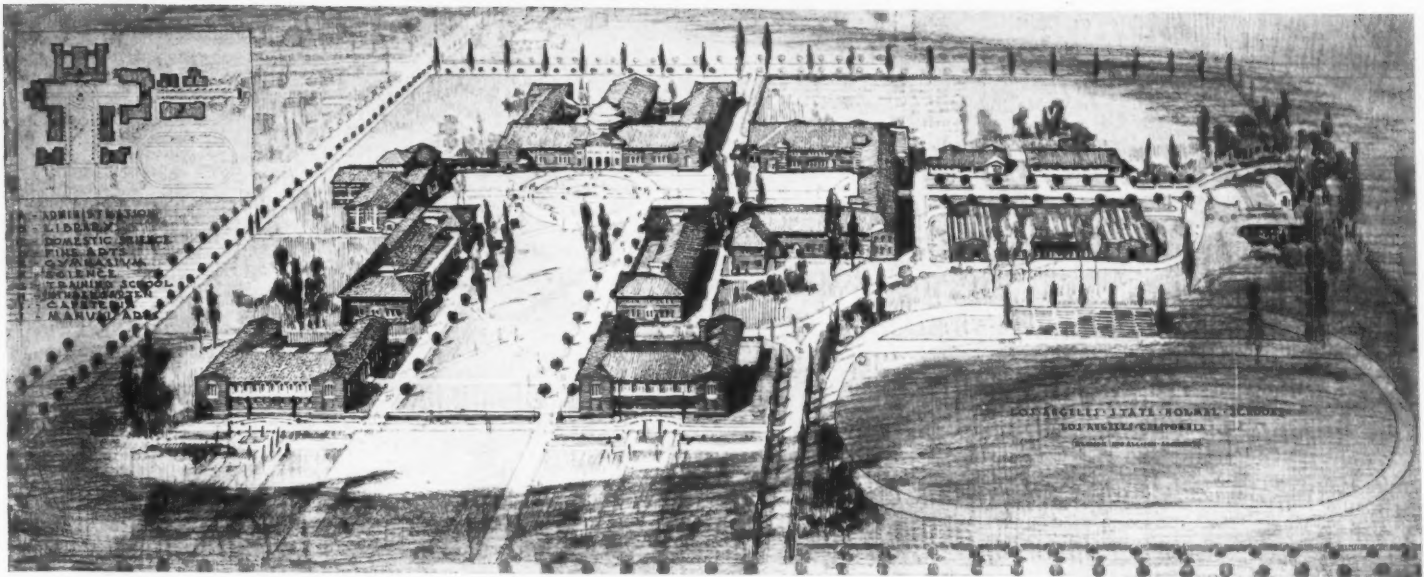


COOKING CLASS ROOM

SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



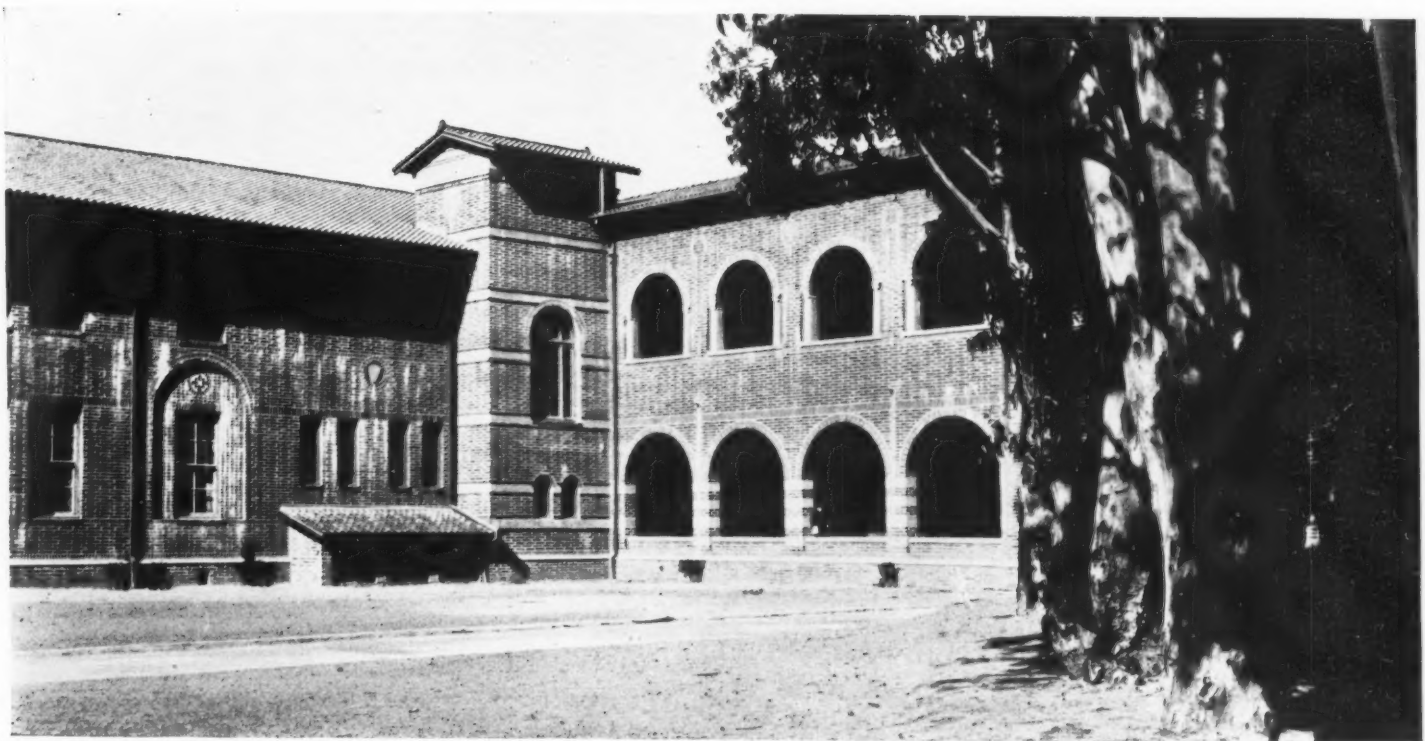
DETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



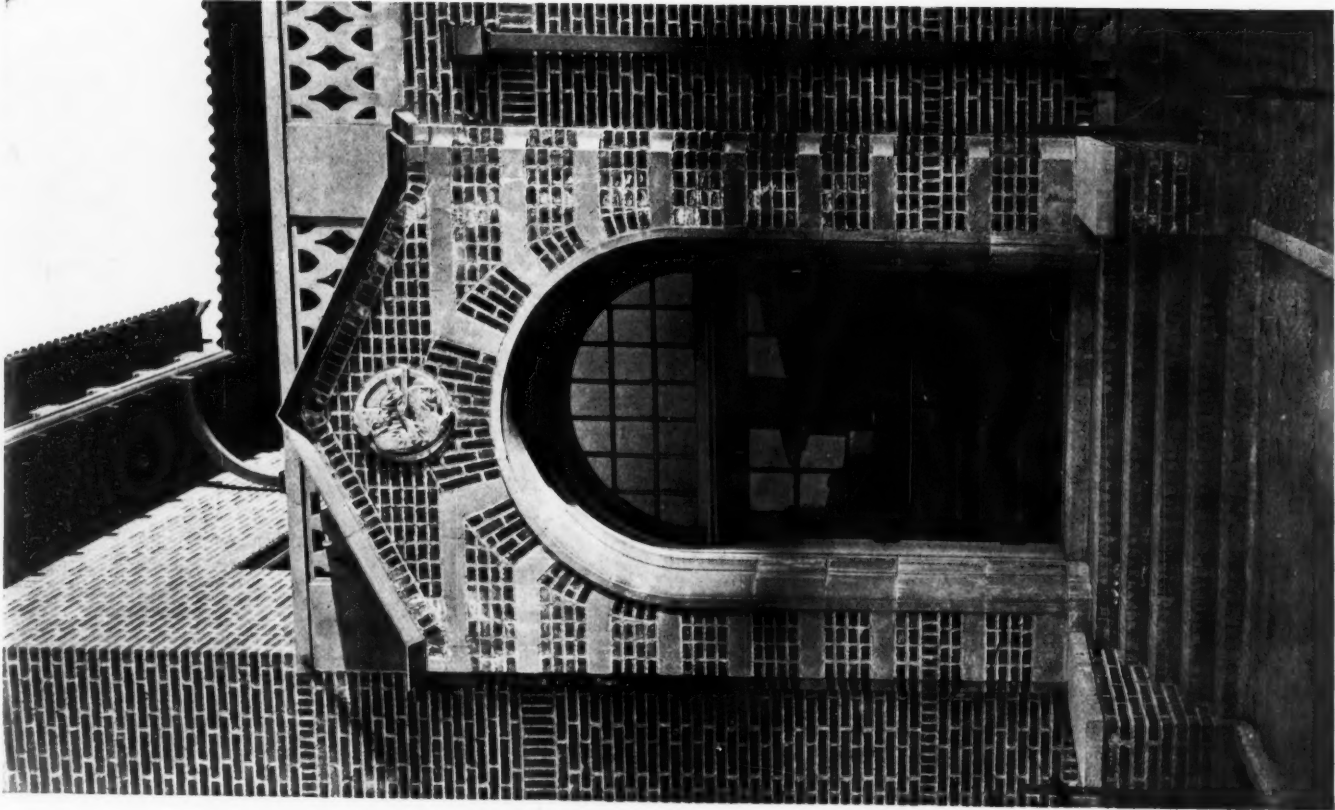
BIRDSEYE PERSPECTIVE



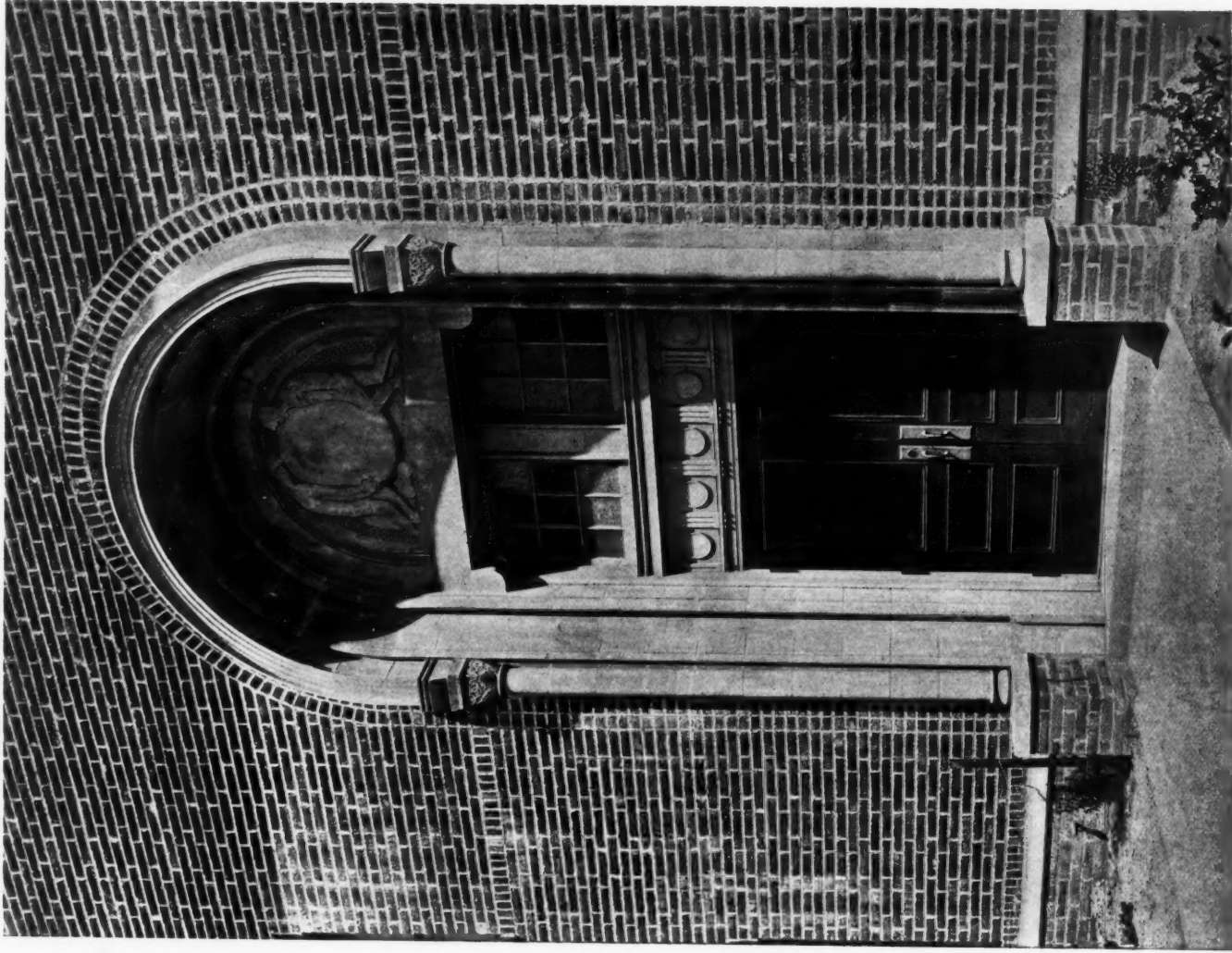
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



CORNER IN TRAINING SCHOOL COURT
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

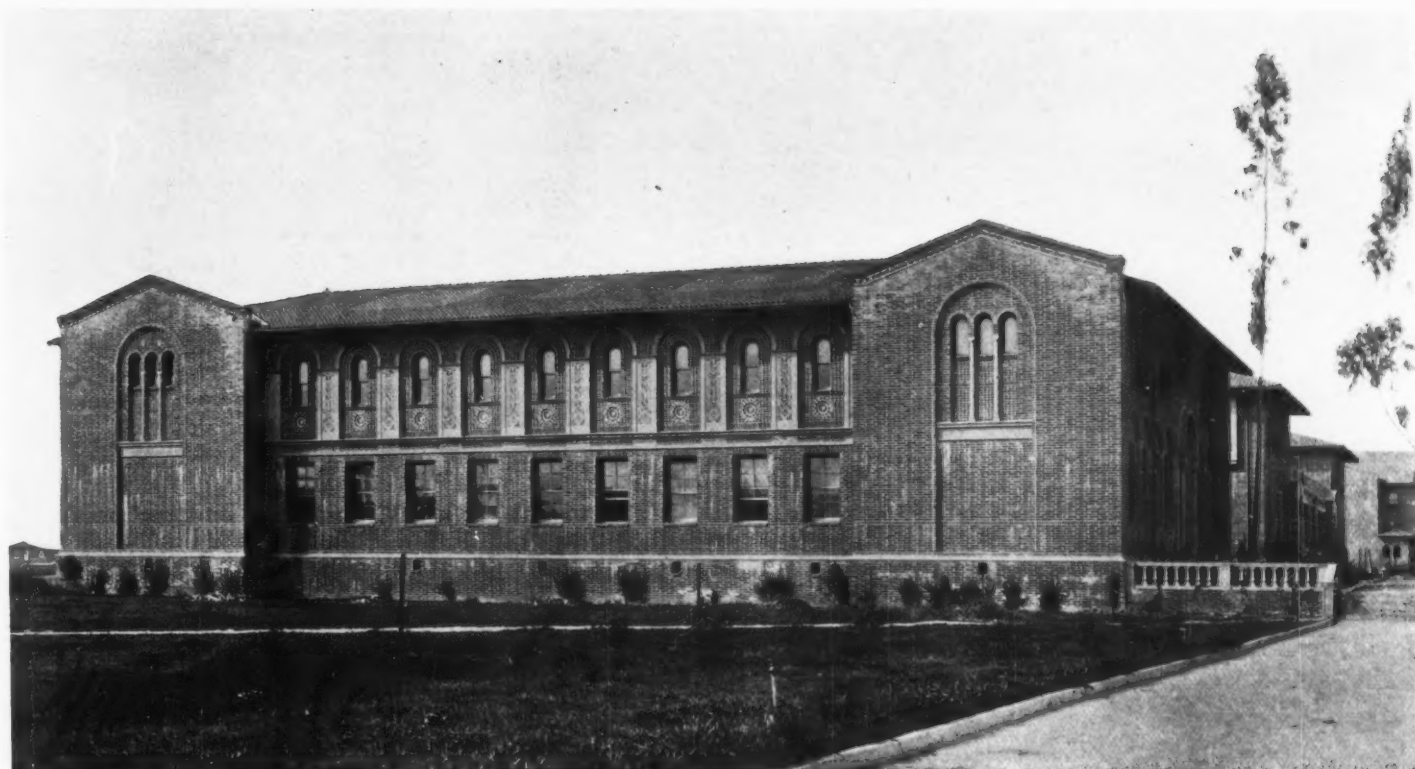


DETAIL, EAST ENTRANCE DOMESTIC ARTS BUILDING



LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

DETAIL, MAIN ENTRANCE GYMNASIUM BUILDING



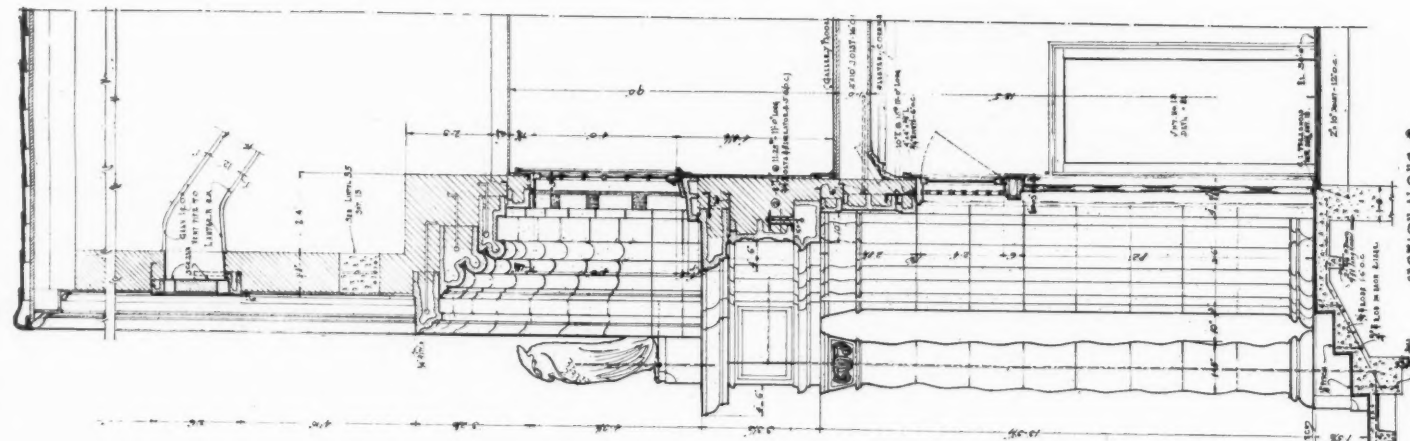
FINE ARTS BUILDING



DETAIL, TRAINING SCHOOL FORECOURT
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

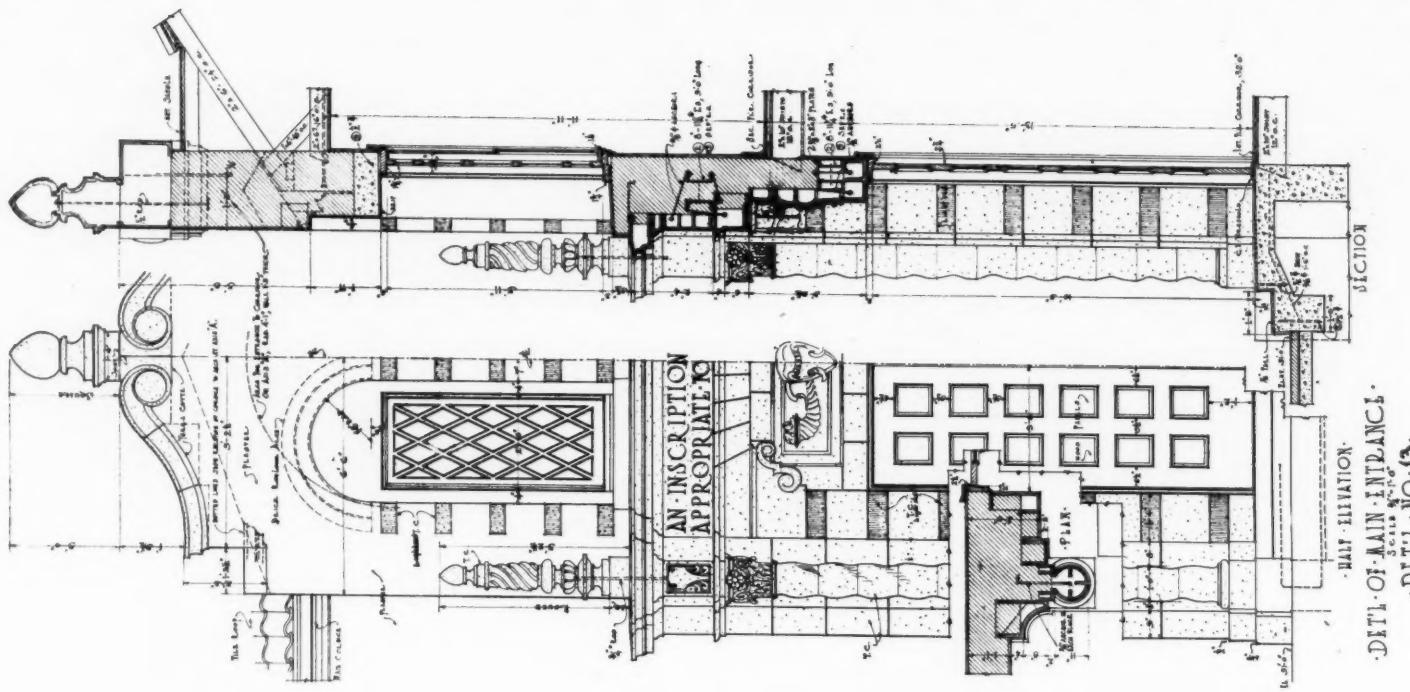
DET'L. NO. 63.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PALO ALTO, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



SECTION ALONG C.

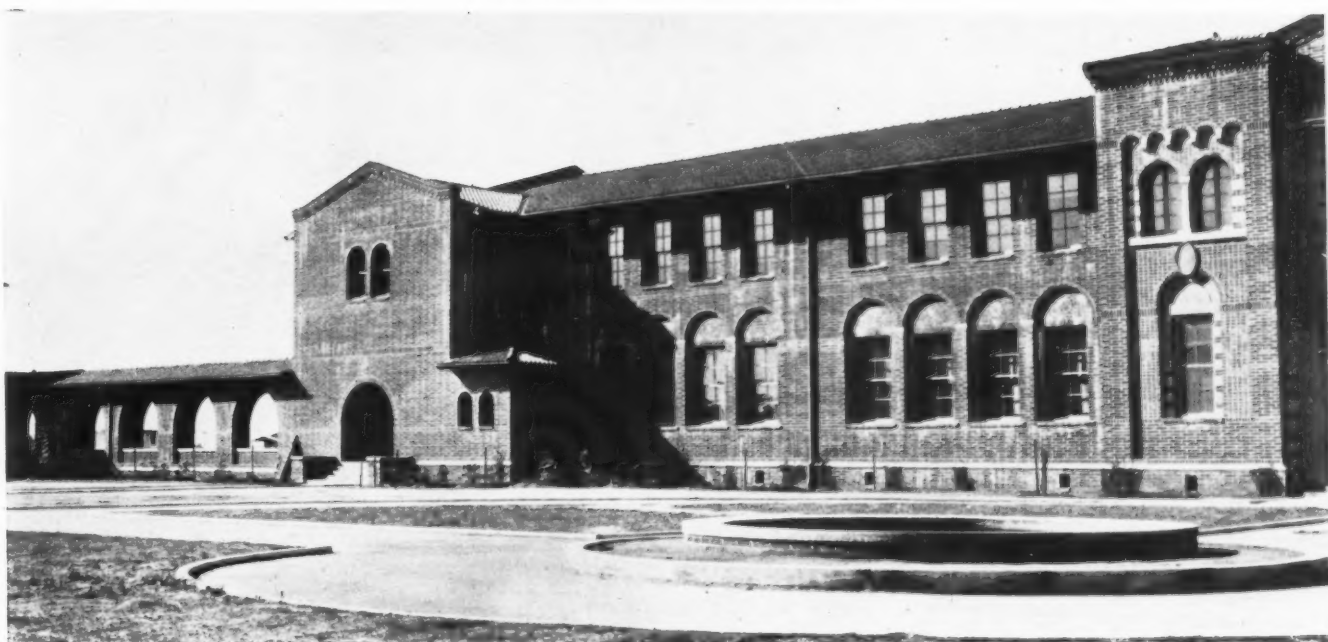
HIGH SCHOOL, PALO ALTO, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



·DET'L·OF·MAIN·ENTRANCE·
SEALS 4-10
·DET'L·NO·13·



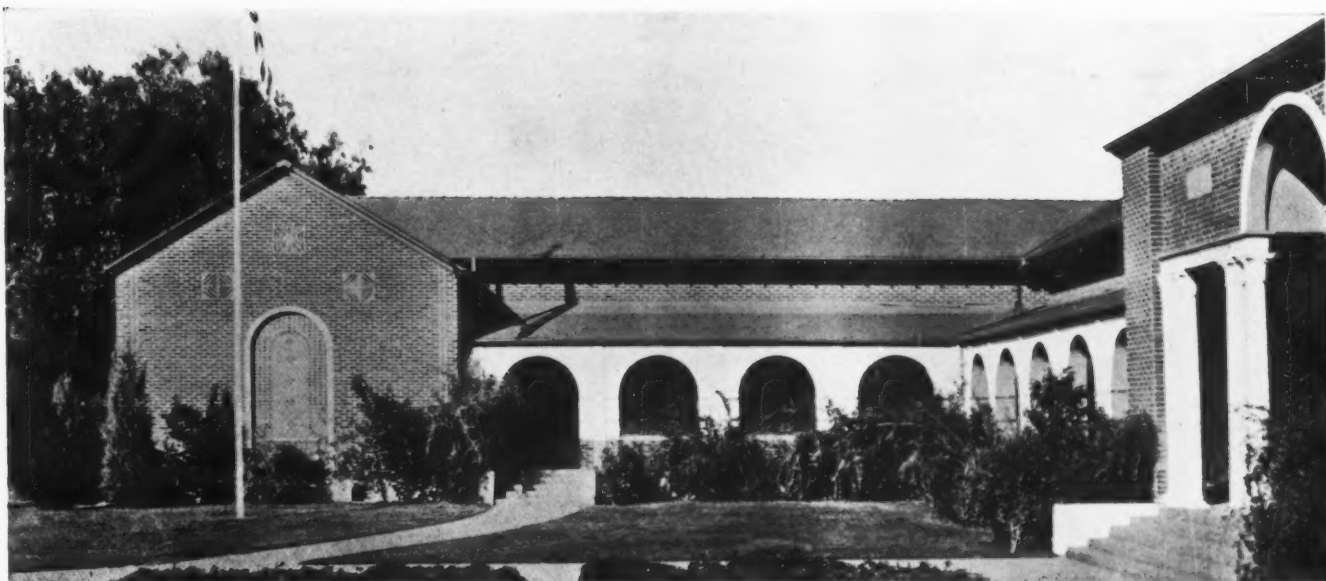
KINDERGARTEN AND CAFETERIA BUILDINGS



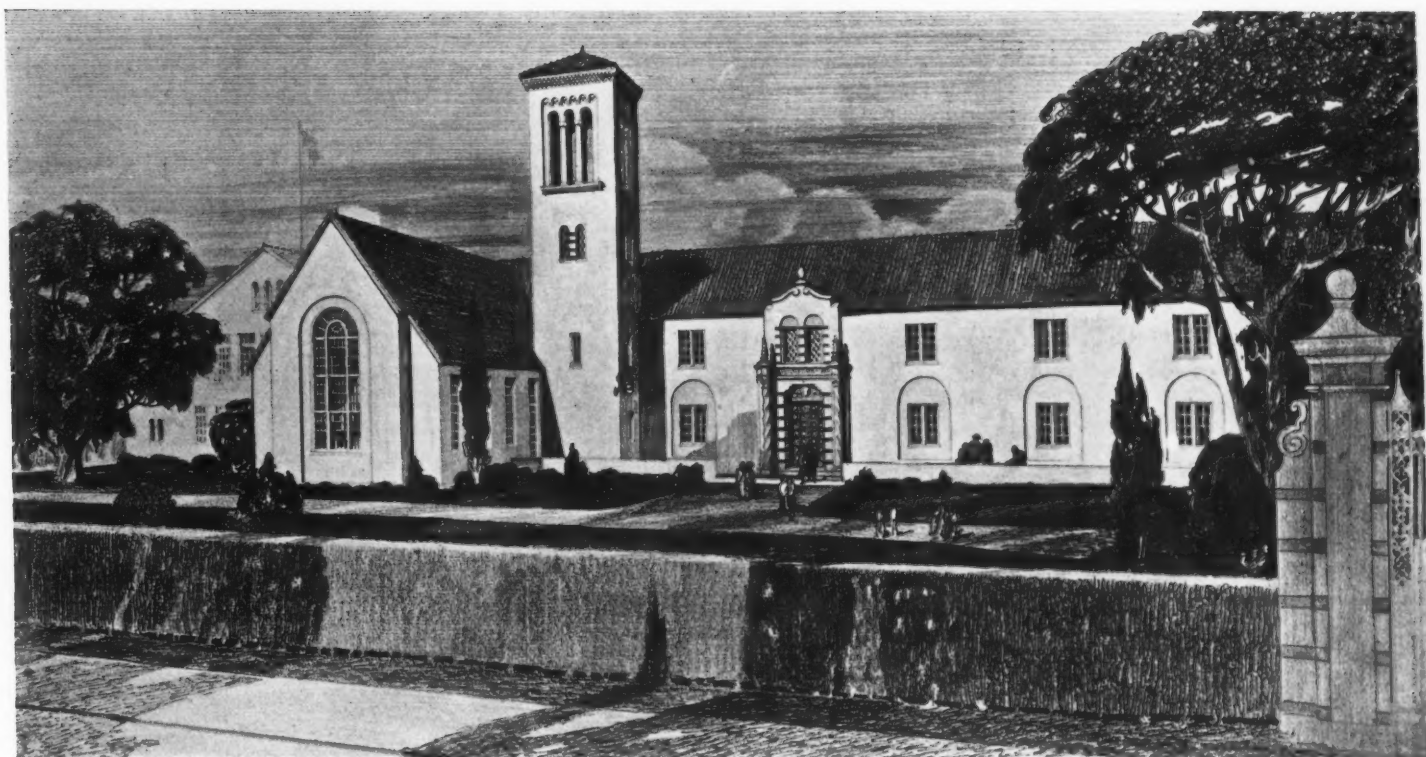
END OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



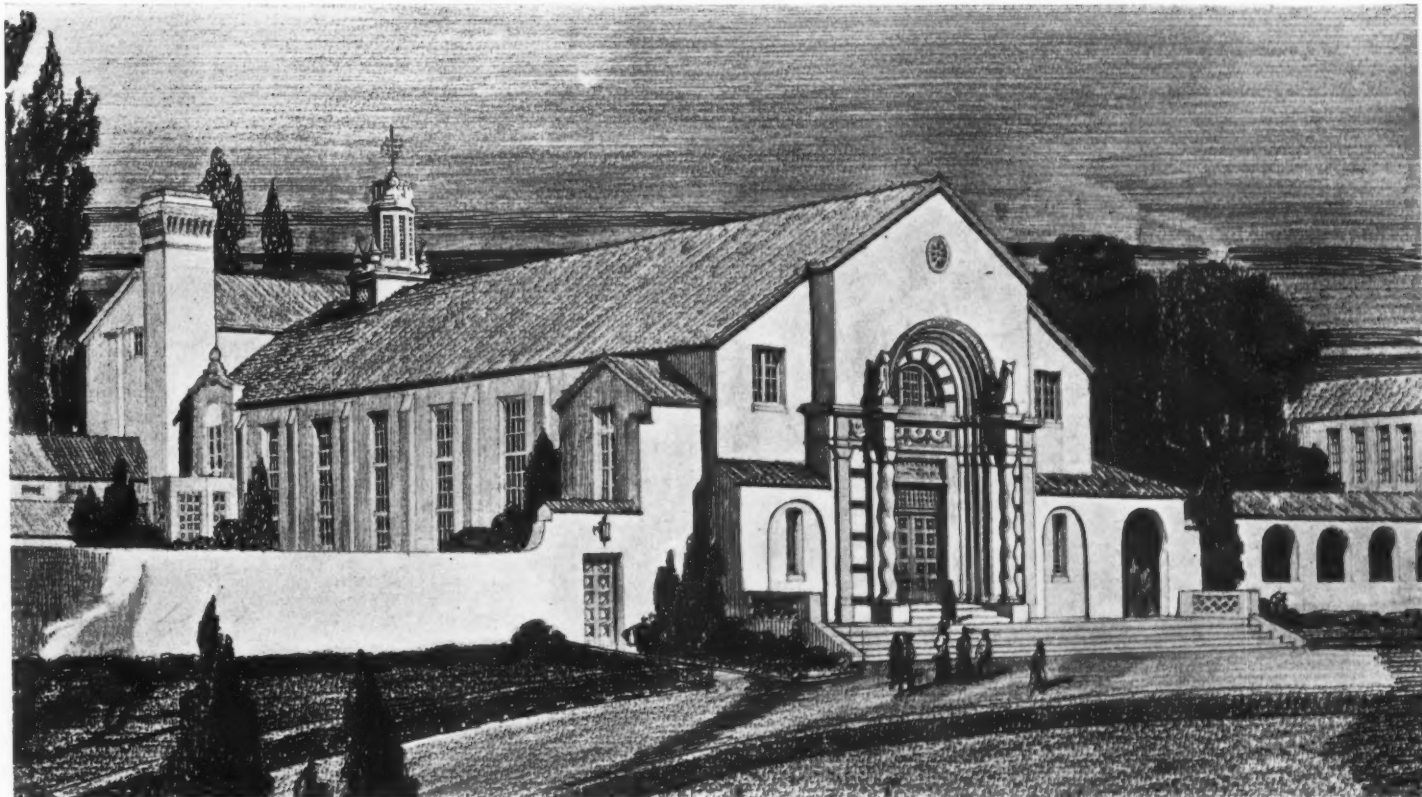
SCIENCE BUILDING
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



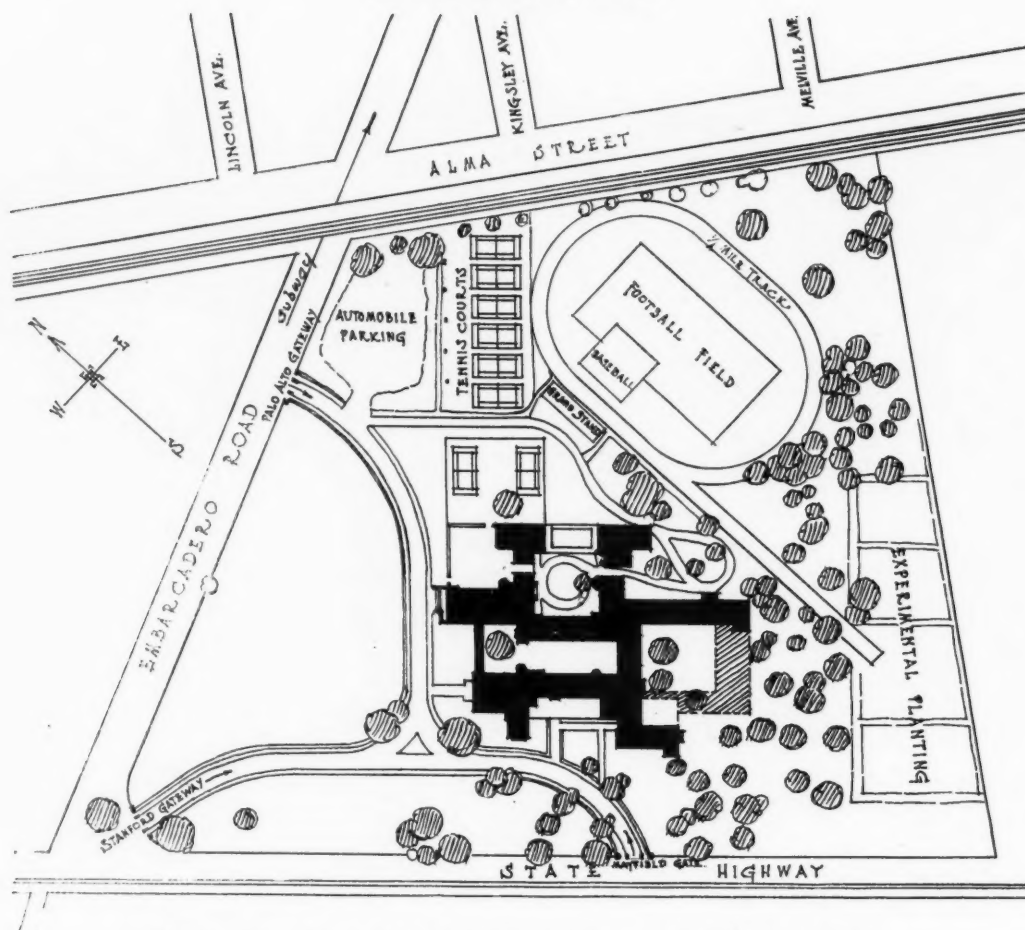
GENERAL VIEWS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1, GLENDORA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



PERSPECTIVE VIEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



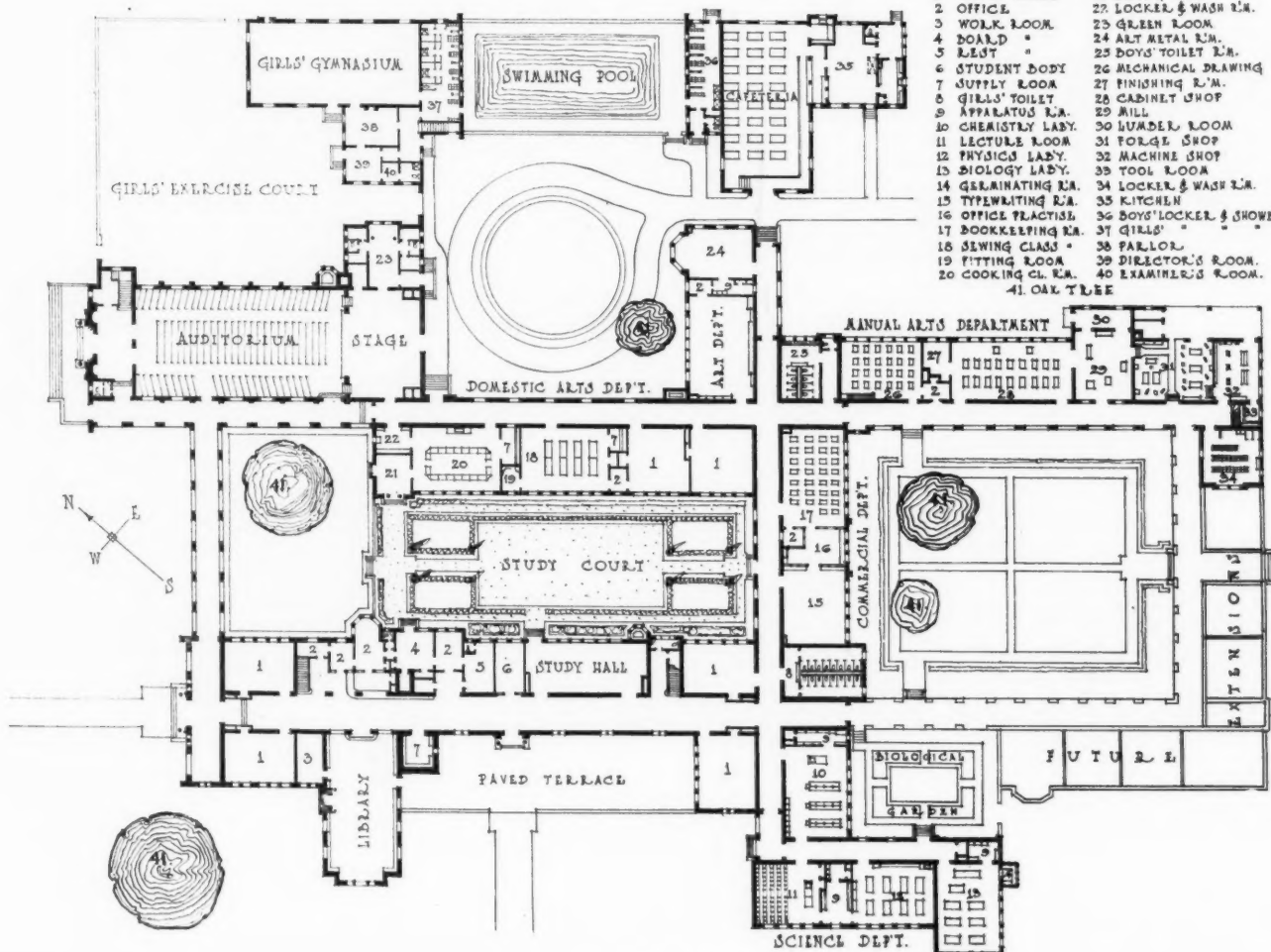
PERSPECTIVE VIEW AUDITORIUM
PALO ALTO UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PALO ALTO, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN OF SITE AND IMPROVEMENTS (SITE CONTAINS THIRTY ACRES)

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 CLASS ROOM | 21 DINING ROOM |
| 2 OFFICE | 22 LOCKER & WASH R.M. |
| 3 WORK ROOM | 23 GREEN ROOM |
| 4 BOARD ROOM | 24 ART METAL R.M. |
| 5 REST | 25 BOYS' TOILET R.M. |
| 6 STUDENT BODY | 26 MECHANICAL DRAWING |
| 7 SUPPLY ROOM | 27 FINISHING R.M. |
| 8 GIRLS' TOILET | 28 CABINET SHOP |
| 9 APPARATUS R.M. | 29 MILL |
| 10 CHEMISTRY LAB. | 30 LUMBER ROOM |
| 11 LECTURE ROOM | 31 FORGE SHOP |
| 12 PHYSICS LAB. | 32 MACHINE SHOP |
| 13 BIOLOGY LAB. | 33 TOOL ROOM |
| 14 DISSEMINATING R.M. | 34 LOCKER & WASH R.M. |
| 15 OFFICE PRACTICE | 35 KITCHEN |
| 16 BOOKKEEPING R.M. | 36 BOYS' LOCKER & SHOWER R.M. |
| 17 SEWING CLASS | 37 GIRLS' " |
| 18 FITTING ROOM | 38 PARLOR |
| 19 COOKING CL. R.M. | 39 DIRECTOR'S ROOM |
| 20 COOKING CL. R.M. | 40 EXAMINER'S ROOM |
| | 41 OAK TREE |



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PALO ALTO, CAL.

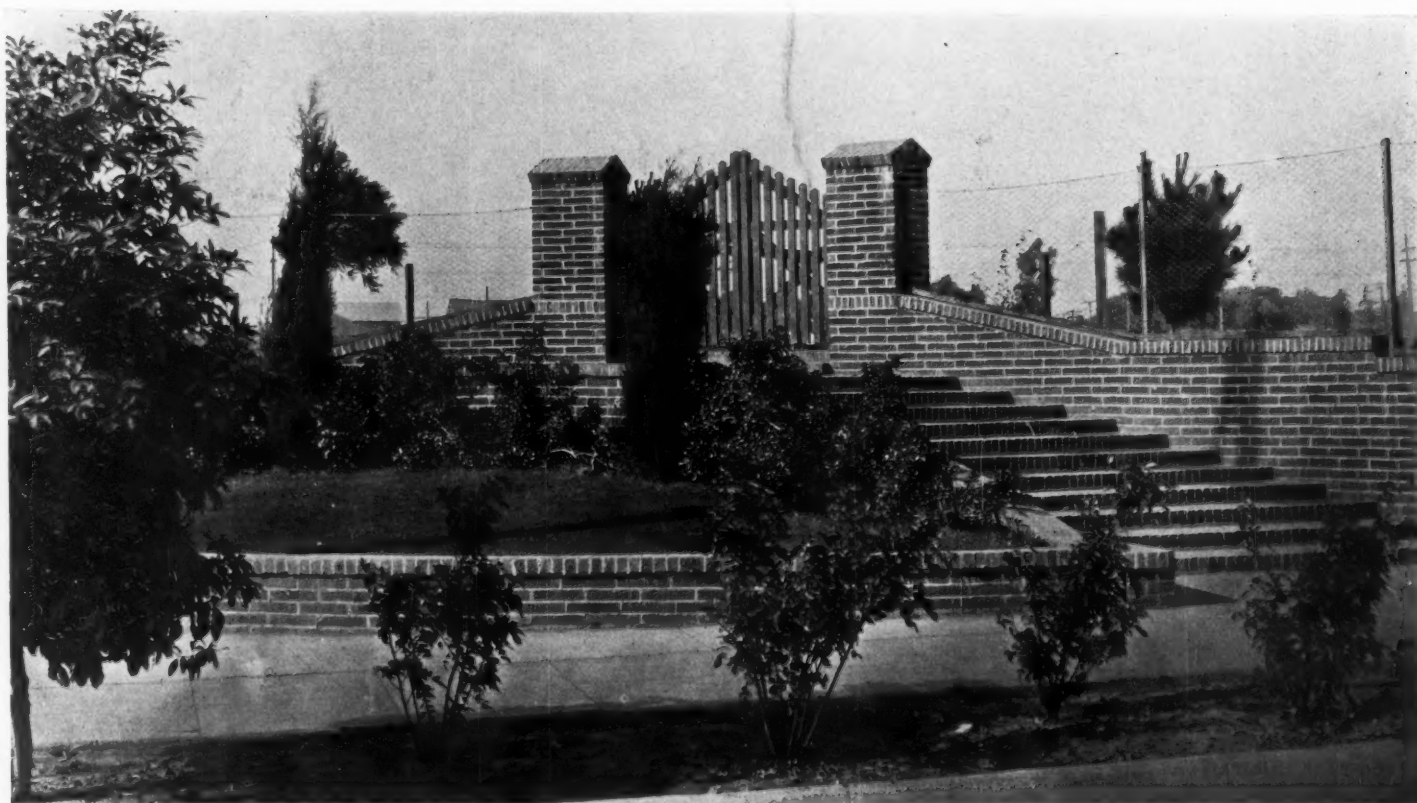
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



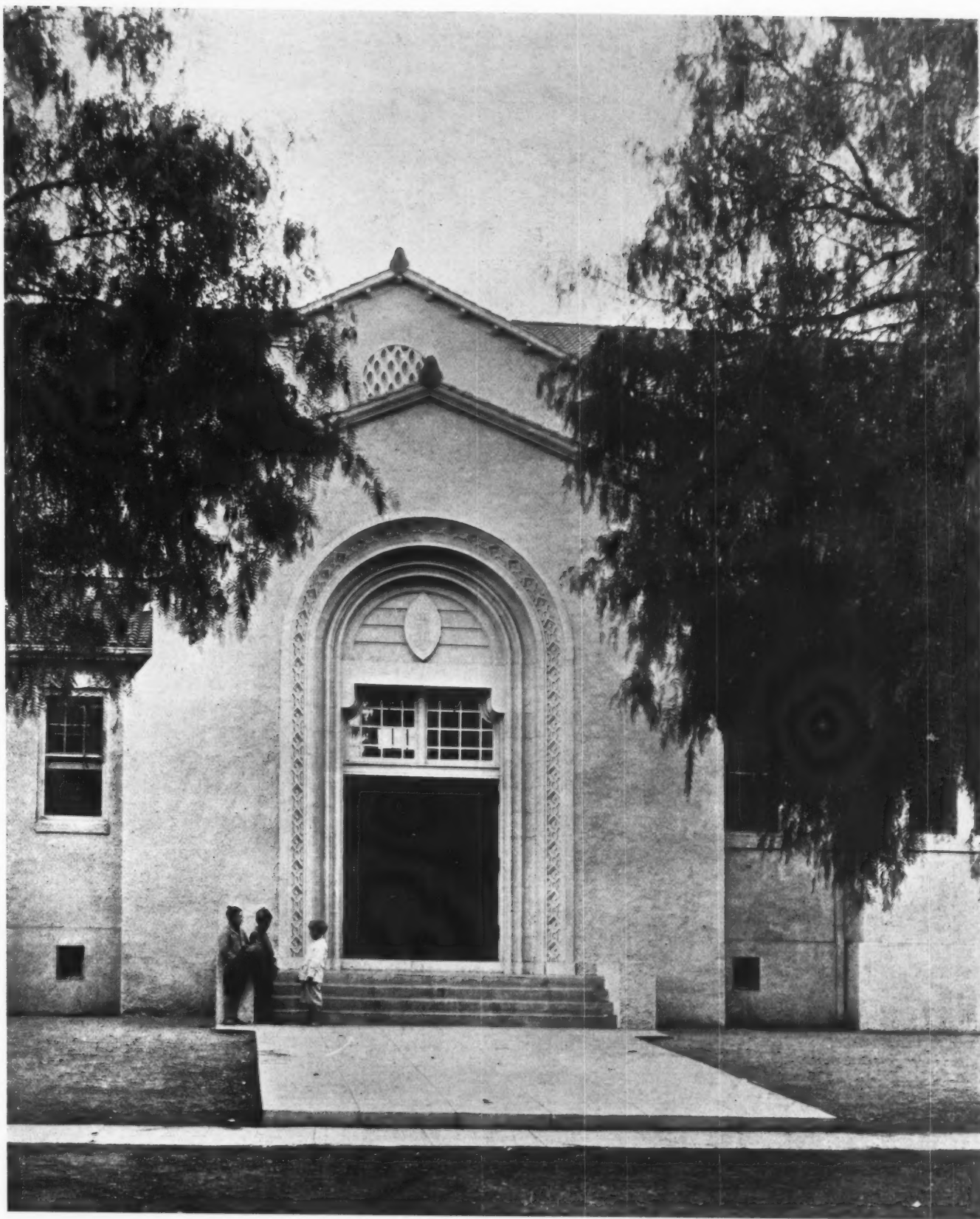
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COLTON, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



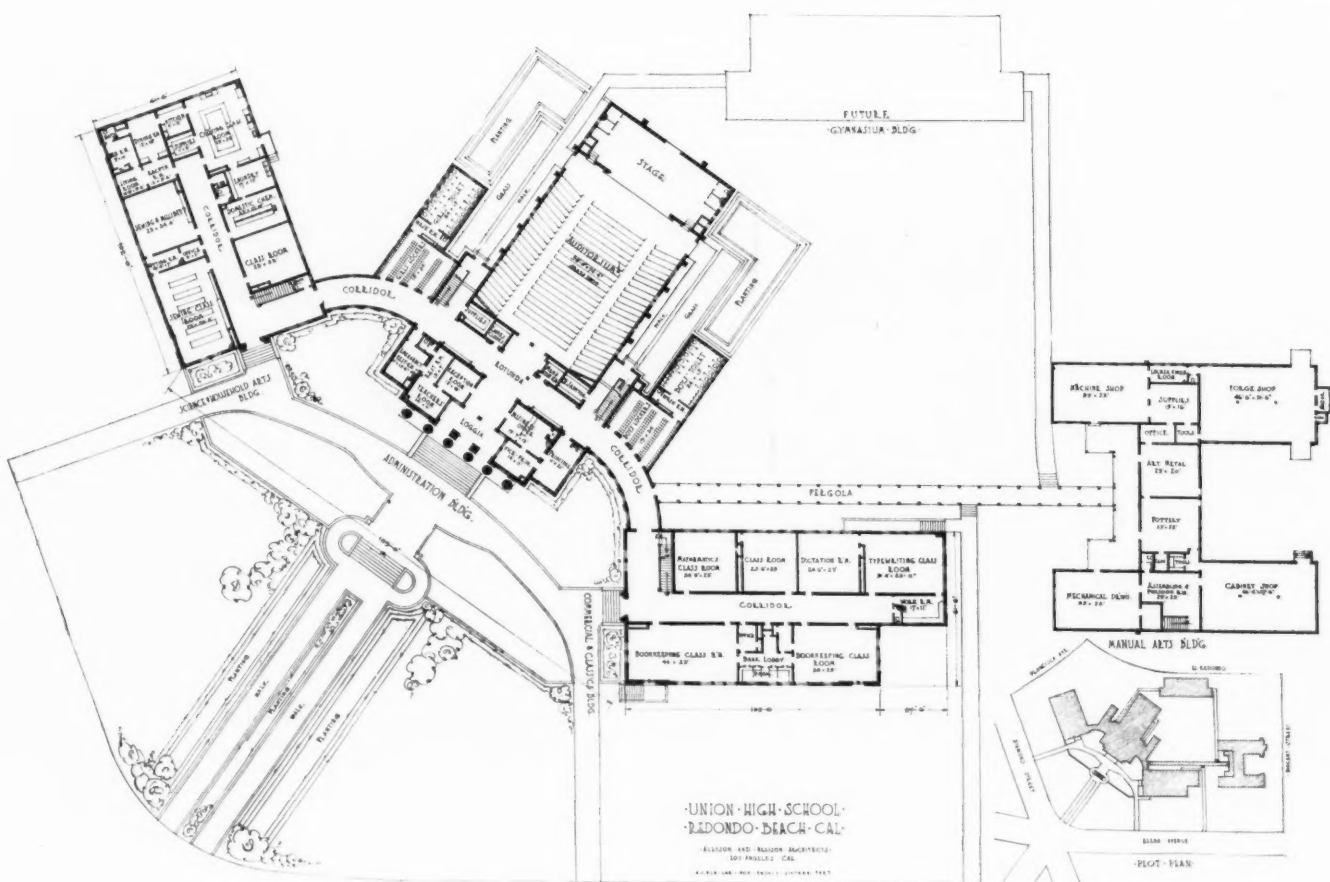
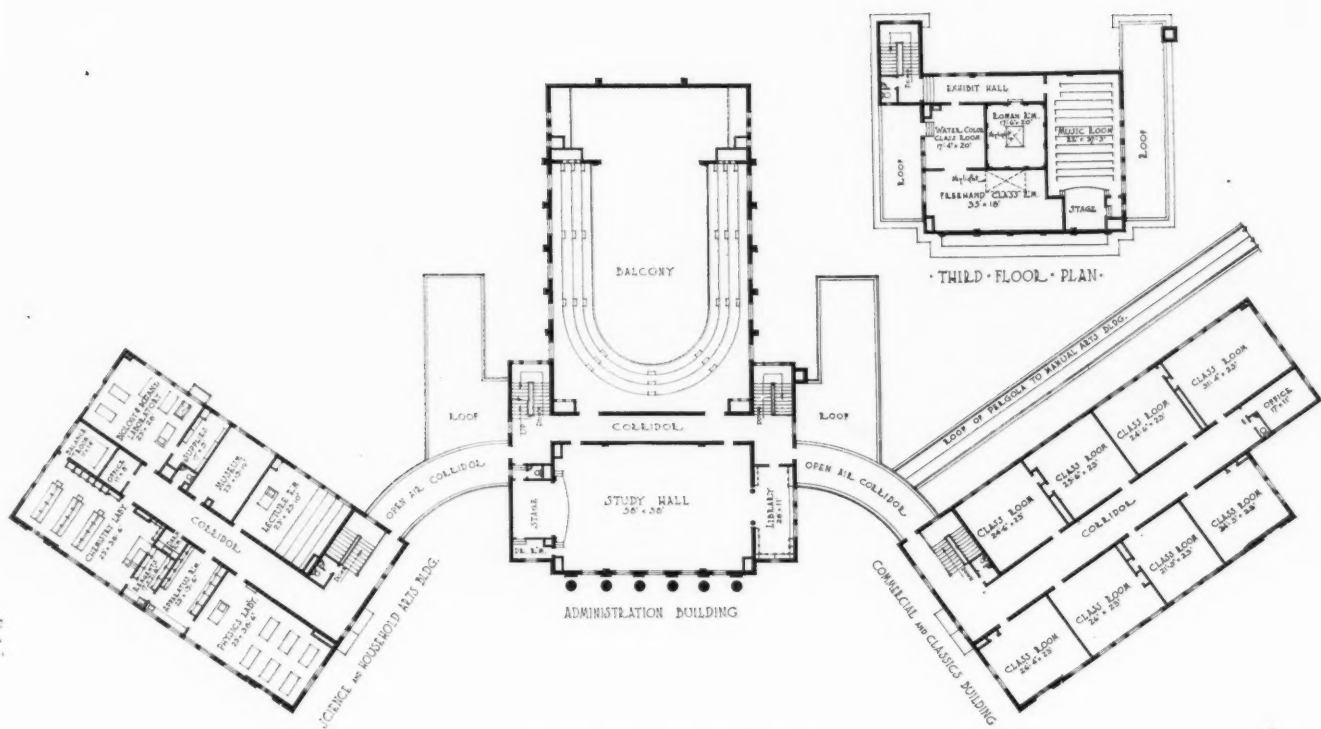
DETAIL, FREMONT AVENUE SCHOOL, ALHAMBRA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

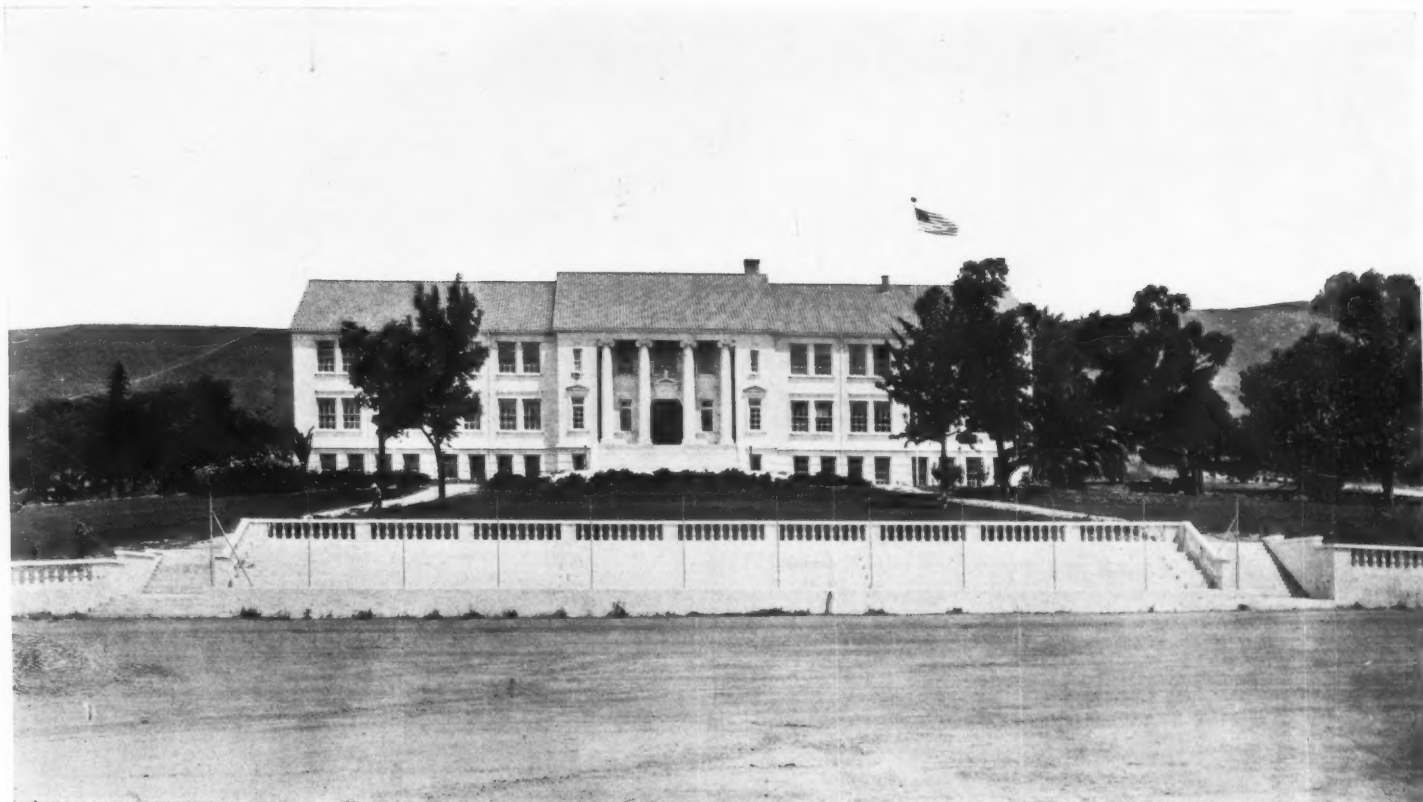


ENTRANCE TO ATHLETIC FIELD, SANTA MONICA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



ENTRANCE TO GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CORONA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects





SANTA PAULA HIGH SCHOOL, SANTA PAULA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



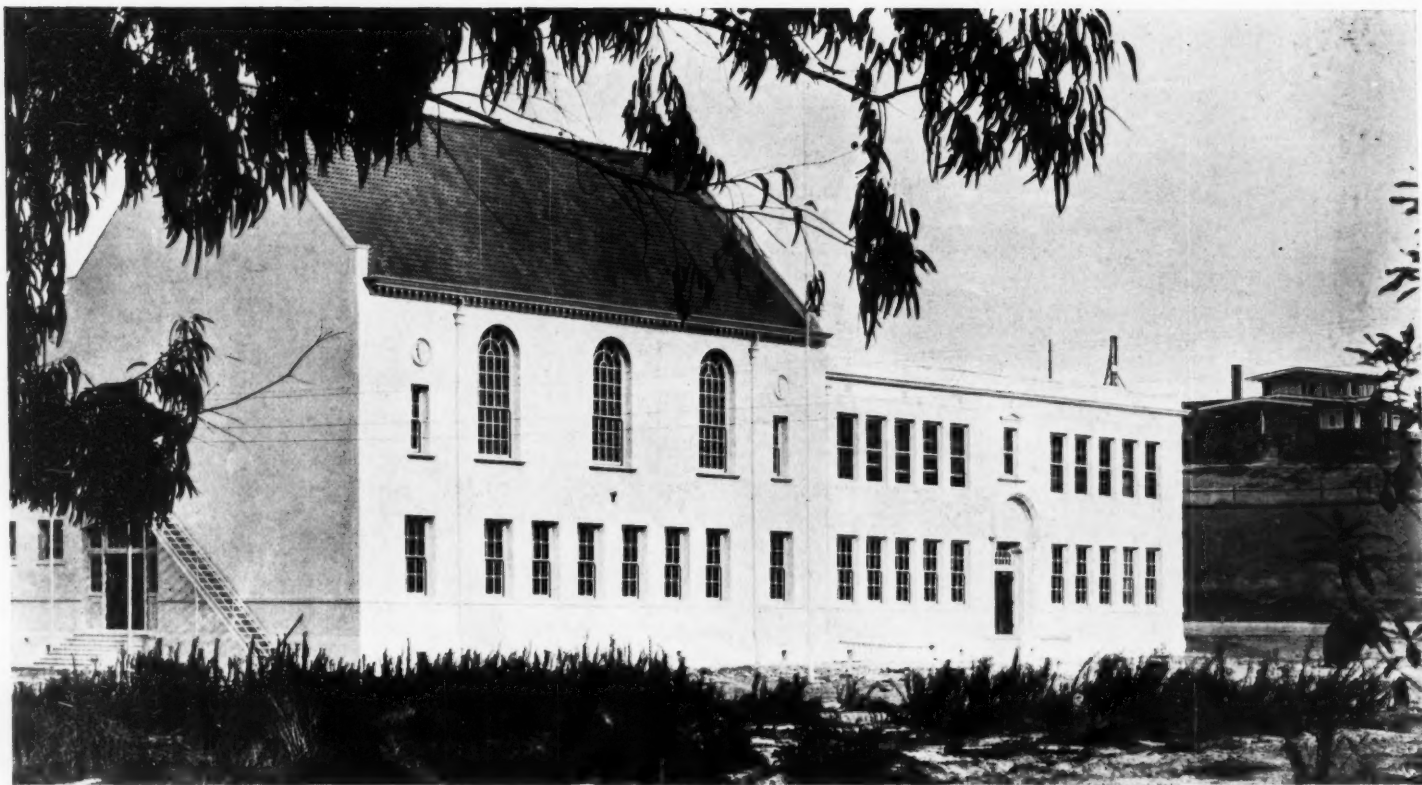
ENTRANCE DETAIL, REDONDO UNION HIGH SCHOOL, REDONDO BEACH, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



GENERAL VIEW



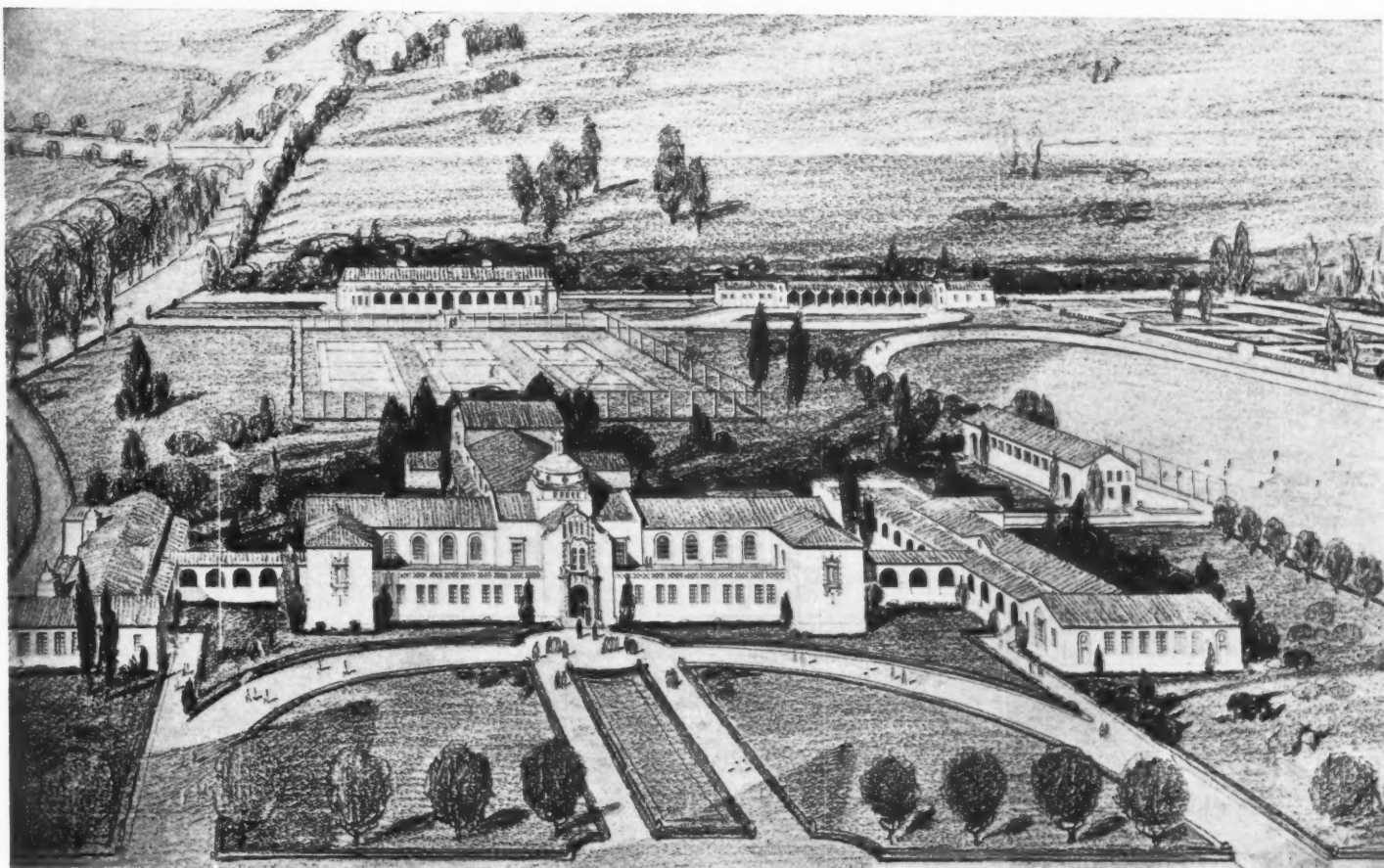
DETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE
VAN NUYS HIGH SCHOOL, VAN NUYS, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



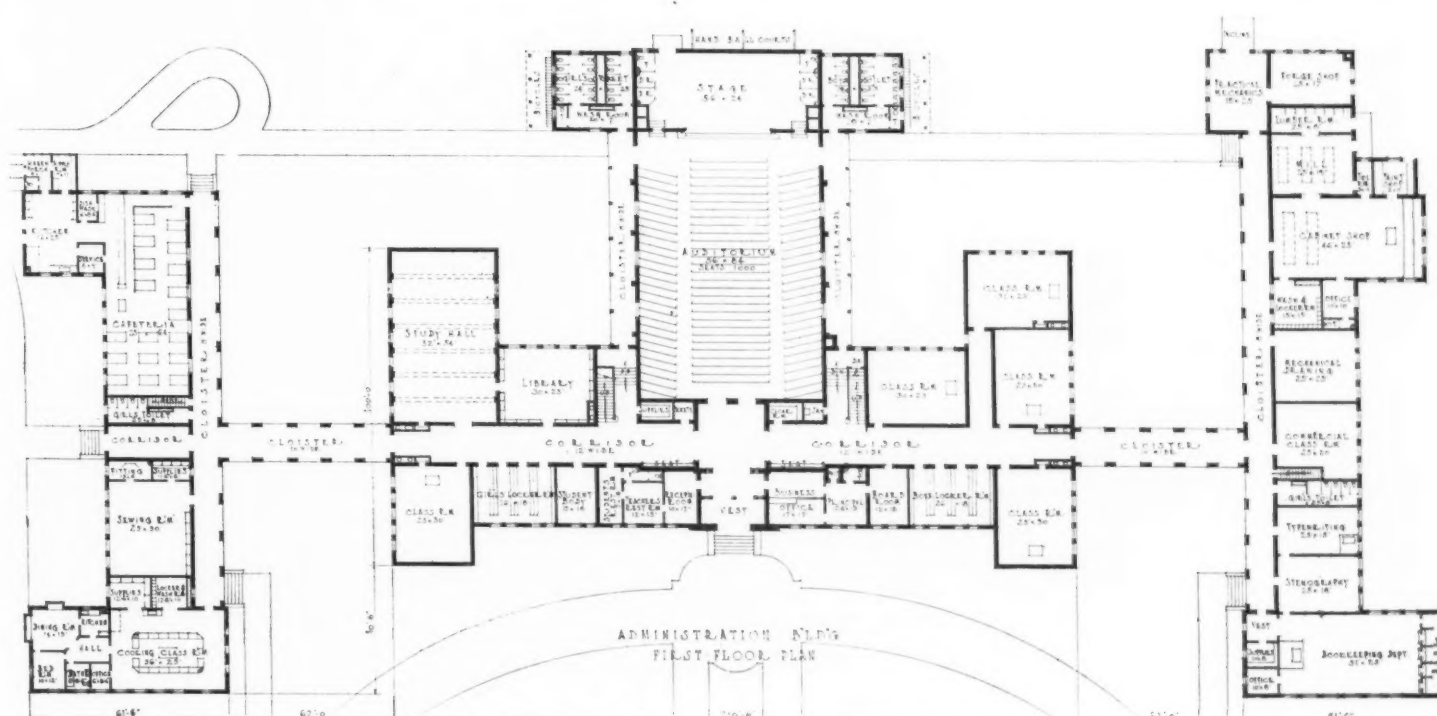
UNCOMPLETED CENTRAL AVENUE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



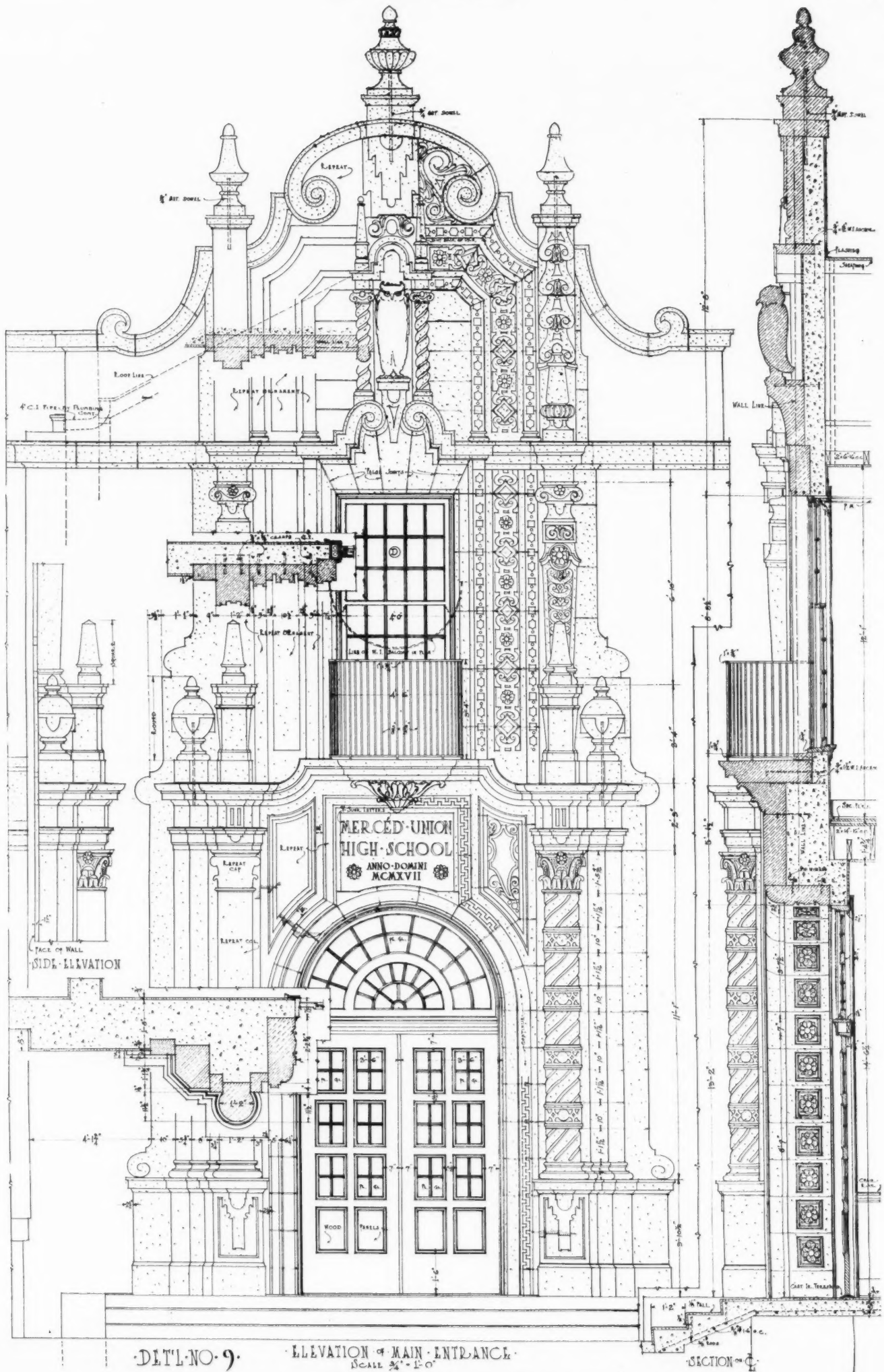
OPEN AIR AUDITORIUM, HIGH SCHOOL, MONROVIA, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



UNION HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS, MERCED, CAL.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN UNION HIGH SCHOOL BUILDINGS, MERCED, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



UNION HIGH SCHOOL, MERCED, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

Some Elementary Factors in Providing School Accommodations

By ALBERT SHIELDS, City Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles, Cal.

ARCHITECTS, no matter how well they know their business, have learned that their own plans are subject to revision and approval by those of little technical skill.

Superintendents, no matter how thoroughly familiar they may be with the accommodations and facilities which a modern school building requires, must also realize that the law rarely permits the final decision on these things to be determined by them.

It is the members of a board of trustees or a board of education who have the legal responsibility for passing upon plans and appropriating money. The most intelligent board members will depend in very large measure upon the opinions both of the superintendent and the architect. But they cannot escape the direct responsibility which the law gives them of final decision. Therefore, every board member ought to understand a few elementary factors involved in the building of a school, not that he may use his limited knowledge to hamper others, but that he may more

intelligently understand their explanations and suggestions. Had some members of the board of education of our country possessed even a limited knowledge of these elemental factors, we would not today find school buildings suited for an Alaskan climate erected in a community that has never known a frost; we should not, as sometimes happens, see a huge, ugly red box made to do duty as a school; no longer would grounds be purchased in inappropriate localities and in insufficient amount; programs for the extension of school facilities would be made, not for a year or two merely, but for five or ten years ahead. Most impor-

tant, perhaps, members of boards of education, once possessed of such knowledge, would realize that the planning and erection of a school building are technical matters and that it is insuffi-

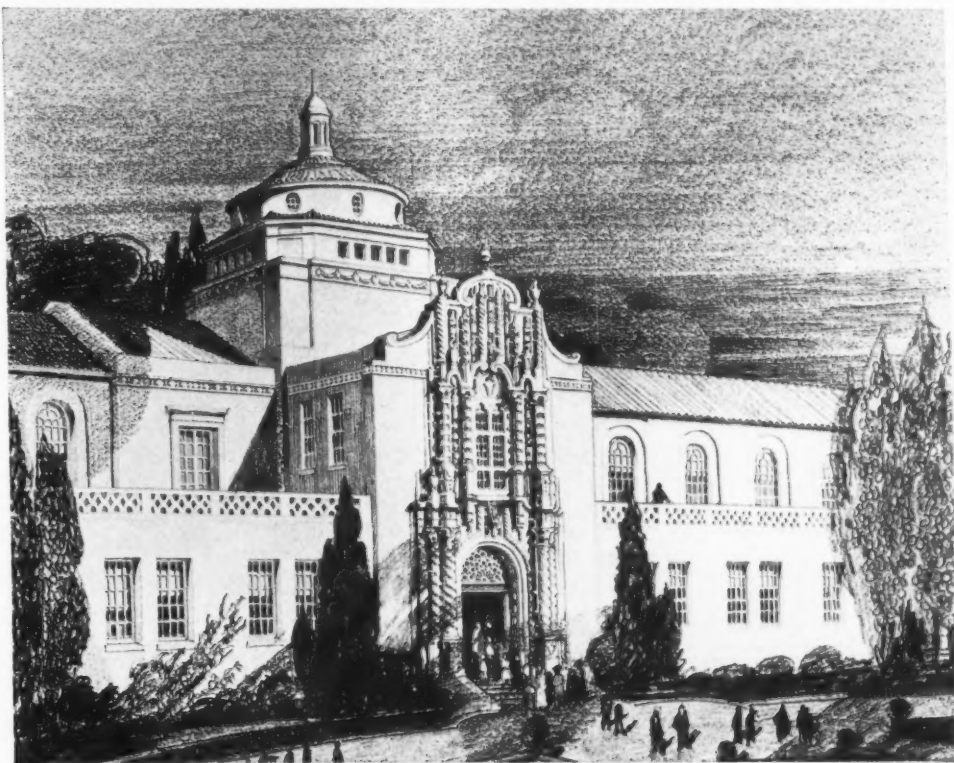
cient that our school buildings be designed by builders of unblemished reputation, but destitute of architectural training.

In American cities no one can with any degree of certainty say in what direction a city will spread. Nevertheless, in a rapidly growing community it is safe to appropriate periodically a sum of money for the purchase of school sites at low prices, the amount so expended to be a fixed per cent of the total funds available for the year. If there be a standard for schools in terms of accommodation, whether of sittings or class rooms, a board of education can establish corresponding standards

for the size of the site. In such case, sites of not less than two acres, or larger for larger groups, could be purchased before the increase of residential population in neighborhoods made prices excessive. It will be at once objected that this means

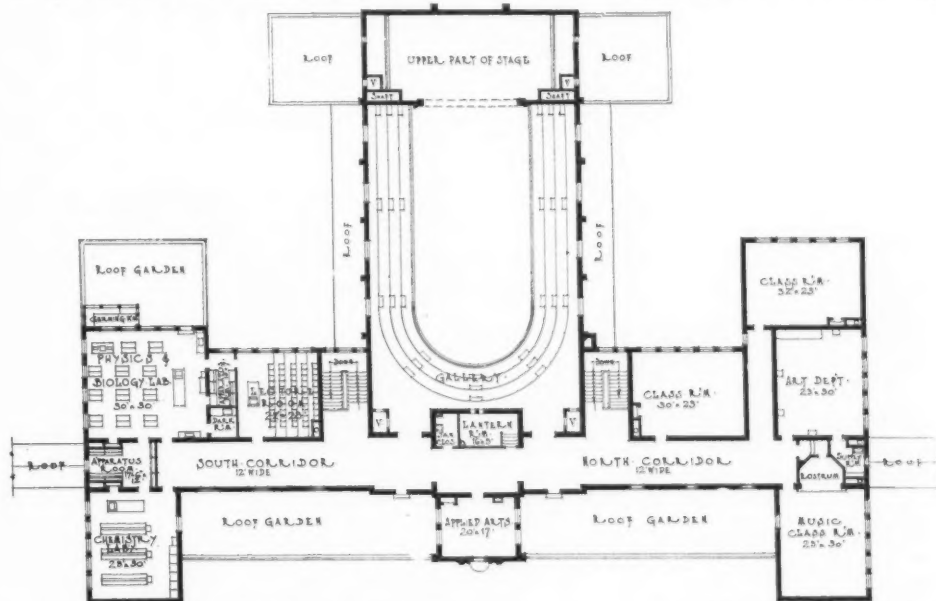
that money will be sunk in land and that therefore it would be idle for a long period of time with corresponding loss of interest, even without tax payments. This would not be true if there were a definite, intelligent policy in buying, for two good reasons. Interest loss on such an investment would be compensated for many times by the saving in the increased value of land after purchase. If the plot itself were a good one and carefully selected, it would

become a center for the growth of the future residential district and add greatly to the value of the tract for assessment purposes.



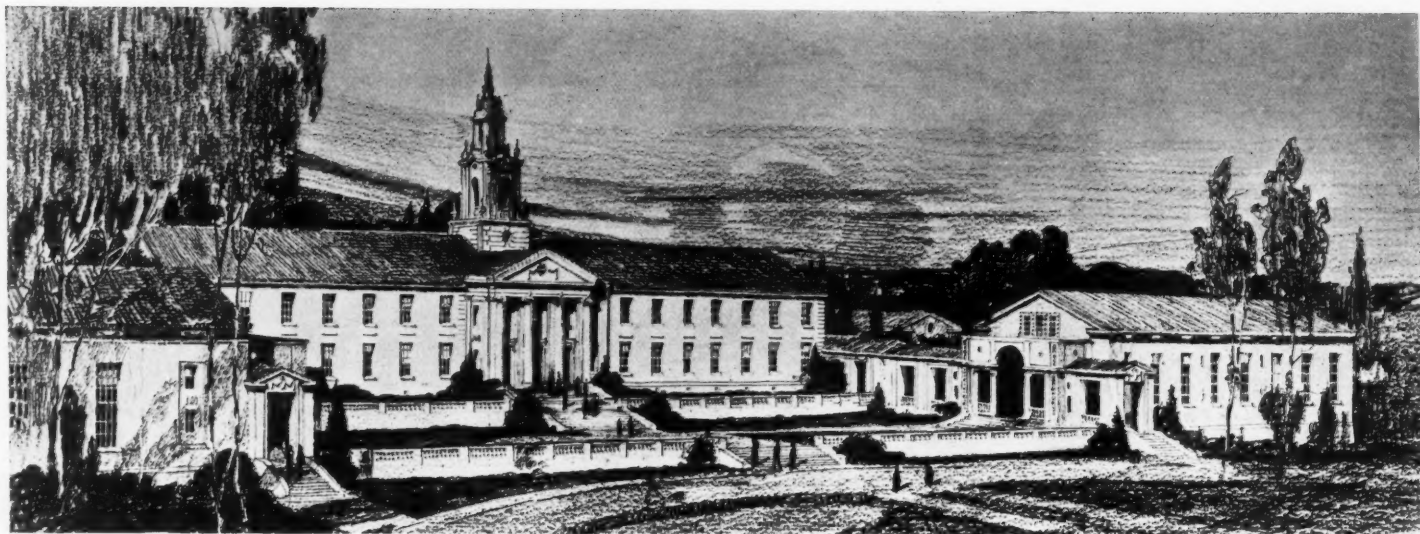
Union High School Buildings, Merced, Cal.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



Second Floor Plan, Union High School Building, Merced, Cal.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FORECOURT, WHITTIER COLLEGE, WHITTIER, CAL.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

The history of American schools is a distressing repetition of an old story. While the town was yet small, no one had the vision to buy for the future. As it increased in population, all available funds had to be expended for current growth. Finally when the town became a city and the needs became critical, plots of insufficient size were purchased at exorbitant prices. The plots were too small to accommodate properly the children and the prices were too high to permit any additional purchases. Few men plan their own lives so poorly as a town plans the purchase of land for school development.

To those who fear that large plots are too expensive, it is well to remember that on a large plot a single-story building can be erected. This means increased safety for children, decreased cost of construction and saving of waste space for necessary stairways. But a single-story building cannot be erected on a small plot and yet permit garden and play space. Moreover, if a school plot is surrounded by tall buildings, the rooms will be improperly lighted, unless there is abundant room about the building. Therefore, boards of education should initiate some continuous policy of intelligent land purchase. At any time every board of education should be the owner of plots of suitable size on which school buildings are not yet erected. Each year this land would show increase in value far above any loss in interest. If a mistake is made in the selection, it can easily be remedied, since if the land has been wisely selected, there will be little difficulty in disposing of it.

No one seriously questions that our buildings should be beautiful. Members of boards of education contemplating a building program have often learned too late that they

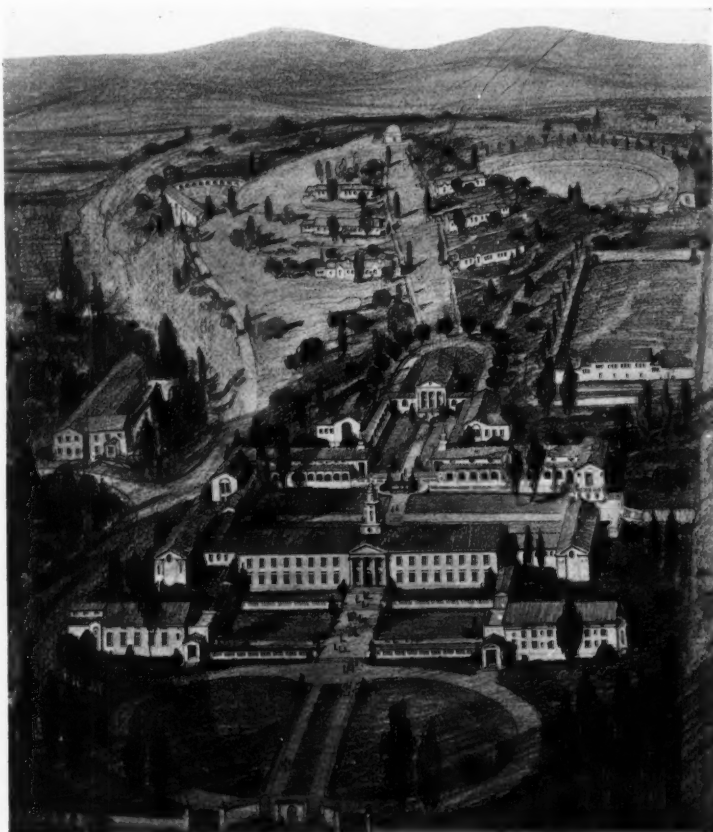
cannot depend exclusively on sketches or pictures. It were better in such cases if board members could be induced to visit buildings in other communities so that they might recognize the difference in type of various school buildings and might also be convinced that a building in every way serviceable can and should be beautiful as well. The ordinary citizen

can scarcely be blamed for the selection of poor designs when so many of our American cities afford in their court houses and municipal edifices such frightful and depressing examples of the building art. In these visits members of a board of education should be accompanied by some one intelligent enough to explain, if necessary, why certain architectural types are particularly appropriate and why such additions and conveniences as auditoriums, shops, kitchens and museums are not mere luxuries in education. Such types as the Mission, the Spanish colonial, and North Italian types, for example, are better suited for a climate like that of Southern California than are the heavier and more compact ones of the northern regions. An actual visit to completed buildings in their natural situations will show the appropriateness of certain forms rather than others more vividly than would a picture.

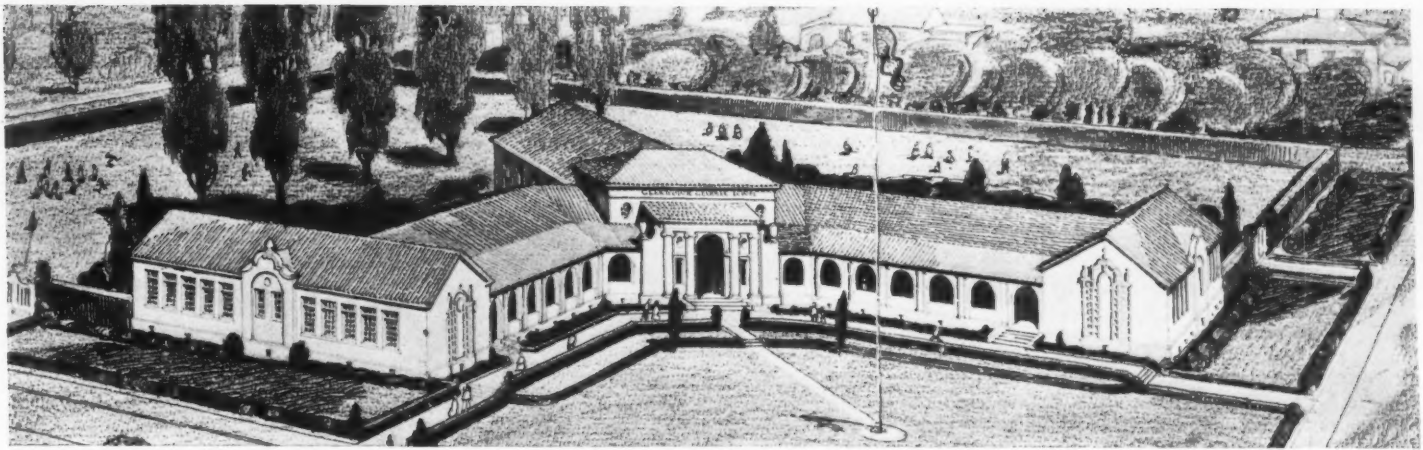
One thing that every board should require is that no public structure like a school should be erected until it has

been passed upon by some person or commission whose artistic judgment would receive general acceptance. Many of our cities now have art commissions. Even though their verdicts have sometimes been questioned, it would be a wise procedure if all of our school houses had to pass the critical eye of some such body.

If the one-story structure can be used, we should not be



Birdseye Perspective, Whittier College, Whittier, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2, GLENDORA, CAL.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

too anxious to have a single standard design. Standardization is a good thing, but not for exteriors. Modifications should be made, not only for the sake of variety, but for the purpose of adapting the building to the surrounding territory. In general, when climatic conditions permit, the building should be of the "T" or broad "U" type, with a single row of class rooms connecting with an open corridor or arcade. At either extreme would be the domestic science and manual training rooms. The other rooms would include the usual class rooms, with a teachers' room and principal's office in the center. Buildings with open arcades offer admirable opportunities for open-air study as occasion warrants and permit sufficient ventilation without the installation of expensive equipment. Furthermore, a building like this may face closely to the street, separated therefrom by an attractive garden. The space in the back may be used for school gardens and playgrounds so as to be removed from traffic.

Every school should have an auditorium, not for the school children alone, but also for the community. If such auditorium is part of the main building, it should be so constructed as to be easily closed off from the rest of the building. Some excellent auditoriums are now made as separate structures and are used as kindergartens. Very good examples of such buildings may be found in the city of Los Angeles.

Single-story buildings need not be fireproof. There is no danger to children when each child can walk out of a door or window equally well. Construction cost is much less for one-story buildings, not only because of cheaper material, but because this type of building obviates stairs. Even single-story buildings, however, should have occasional fireproof cross partitions extending through the roof, and, if possible, fireproof roofing.

The two-story building should be fireproof or semi-fireproof. This means additional cost not only for material, but also because of necessary provision for stairways. The

stairways should, if possible, be enclosed in wire glass and with fireproof doors. Whatever type of building is selected, it must always be remembered that initial cost should not be the first consideration, since cost of maintenance should also be taken into account. Thus, if open corridors are to be used, it is better to have the floor of cement, tile or brick, rather than of wood.

Every school system should have a certain number of portable bungalows. The constant ebb and flow of school population, the unexpected demands that need immediate compliance, all make these portable buildings a great convenience. These little structures should not be offensive in appearance. They should be constructed with sufficient solidity to provide for comfort. Just now we are devising in Los Angeles an open-air portable bungalow which will be adequate for its purpose and it will be one of a type that may be transported from school to school.

The ventilation and heating of a school building become more complex as the building increases in size. For a single-story building the rooms of which are connecting with an open corridor, there is really no problem at all. For a two-story building with rooms on both sides of a corridor a mechanical system of ventilation becomes necessary. It is a mistake, however, to assume that the temperature of a room must remain absolutely constant. Many



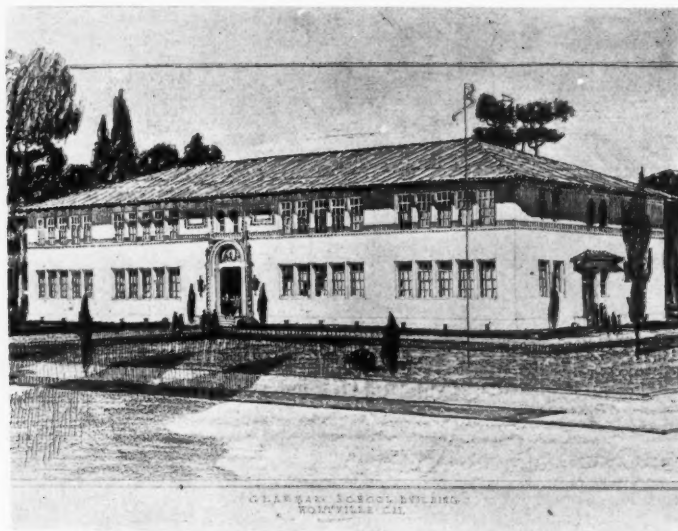
Floor Plan, Grammar School No. 2, Glendora, Cal.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

of our school rooms are kept too hot or too dry. Any system of ventilation which requires for its successful operation that the windows should be closed, as does the plenum system, is apt to work poorly at critical times if the installation be a cheap one. Where such a system is the exclusive source of air and heat, it is costly to install and often expensive to maintain. There is no question, however, that large city structures will have to depend upon mechanical systems of ventilation. For those communities fortunate enough to have sites of sufficient size to maintain low buildings with plenty



Gallatin District School, Los Angeles County, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



Grade School, Holtville, Imperial County, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

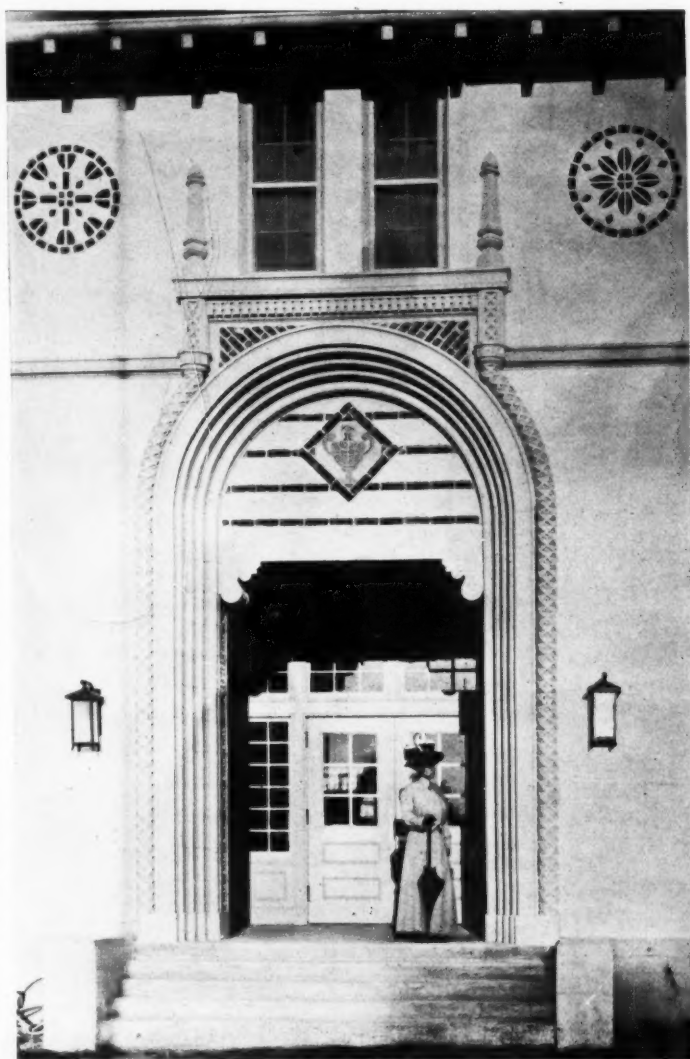
of space, it is probably true that the system of natural ventilation with steam heat will, notwithstanding the many new devices that appear in the market from time to time, prove most successful in the long run.

The members of a board of education could wisely defer to the opinion of architect and superintendent with respect to the technical aspects of school buildings, the arrangement of windows, the allowance of light, the type of ventilating apparatus and the provisions for special types of activities, but both architect and superintendent should explain the necessity for these things, inasmuch as the standards to be observed in providing them are not matters of esoteric knowledge beyond the understanding of any intelligent person. Especially important is it that the board of education will understand one matter already referred to; *i. e.*, that the cost of the building should never be computed in terms of its first cost only.

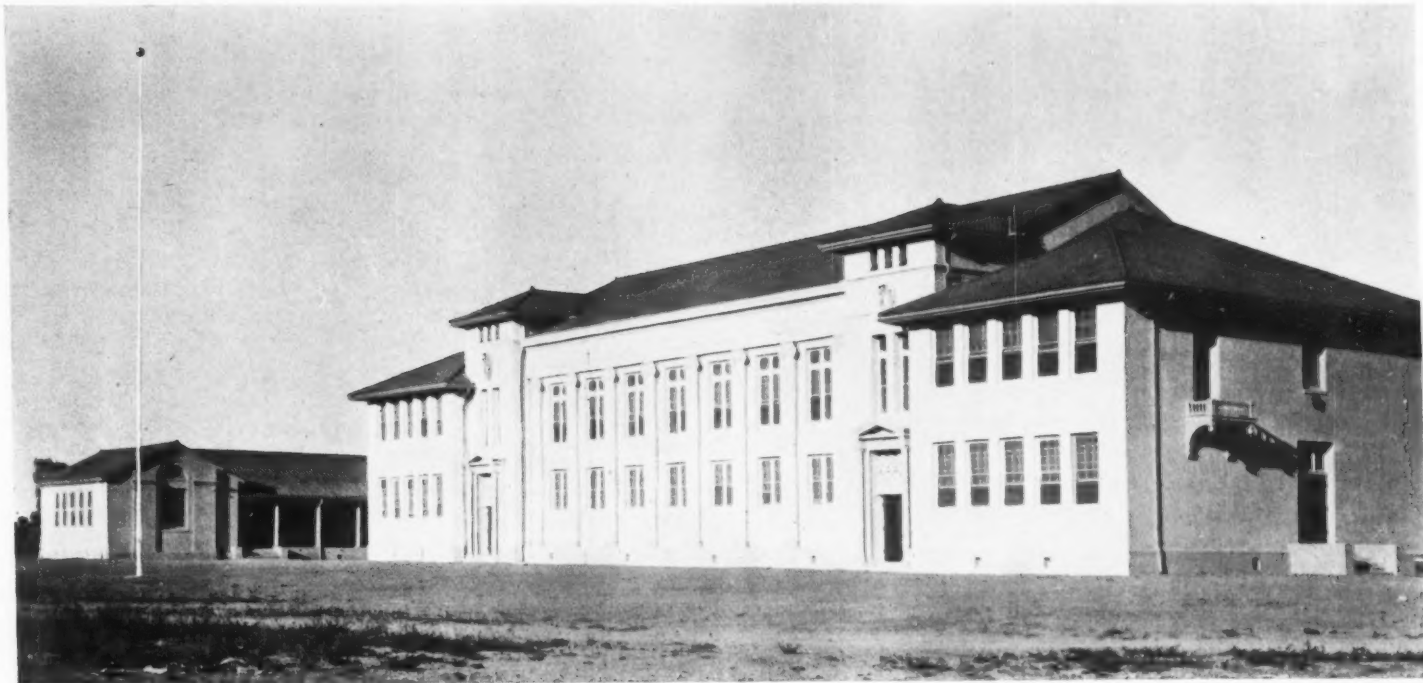
Reference has been made to a characteristic failure to properly provide for school sites. There is also another frequent mistake in permitting only a partial completion of school buildings. A board may be so anxious to cut down the cost or it may desire too ambitious a structure. In such cases the building or grounds are left incomplete. It is most important that accommodations be provided in the building before it is put to use. For example, grounds are left ungraded; place set apart for a garden left with unsuitable soil, or without facilities for irrigation

when the climate requires it; store rooms are left without shelves; the interiors of class rooms are destitute of many conveniences which should be built in during construction and the installation of which at a later date involves disproportionate cost. It is a mistake to build unless we build completely. Only recently a magnificent high school building was completed in California and at the last moment it was found that funds for a cafeteria were insufficient so that either a very cheap structure must now be erected, which will spoil the appearance of the whole building, or there will be no luncheon facilities for students.

To summarize: The members of boards of education need not be expert educators nor architects in passing upon the problem of school accommodation and the design of school buildings, nor should they try to be. A board of education should be sufficiently familiar with education and architecture to appreciate what is significant and important, without endeavoring to be either architect or superintendent. Among the elemental facts respecting which they should have an understanding are the importance of land spaces; the need of a continuous building policy; the significance of beauty in design; the importance of the various facilities which the educator recommends,—their place in the whole scheme of education for knowledge, health and morality, and finally, the danger of cheap initial investments and ultimate excessive cost of maintenance.



Entrance Detail, Grammar School, Holtville, Cal.
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects



CALEXICO HIGH SCHOOL, CALEXICO, CAL.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

Some Remarks Upon the Practice of Architecture

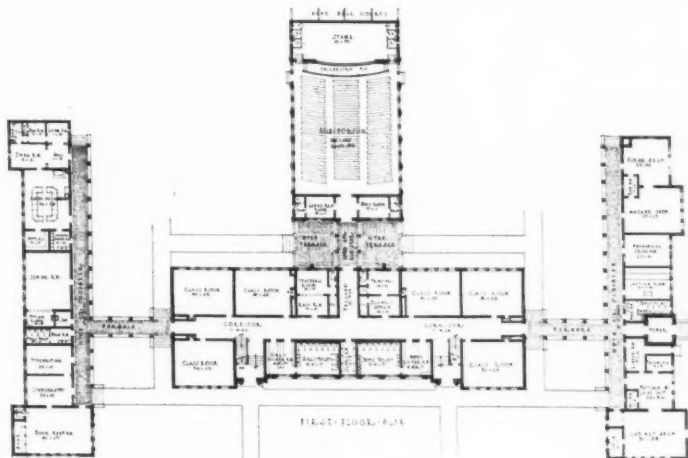
(Continued from page 360)

well and be beautiful, and cost no more money. The difference in these two results lies primarily in the hands of the architect to whom the school authorities look for expert advice; if he is without appreciation or knowledge of architecture as a fine art, is just a business man (though possibly a good one), he will be satisfied with accomplishing the merely workable utilitarian building, and will inevitably develop stock types to be used, with slight modifications, to meet all conditions. If he is, on the other hand, a true architect, in love with his profession and able to derive enjoyment from implanting beauty in his work for its own sake, he will find for each new set of conditions, not only the right practical solution, but will also discover and know how to use the many elements that may count for individuality and beauty in design.

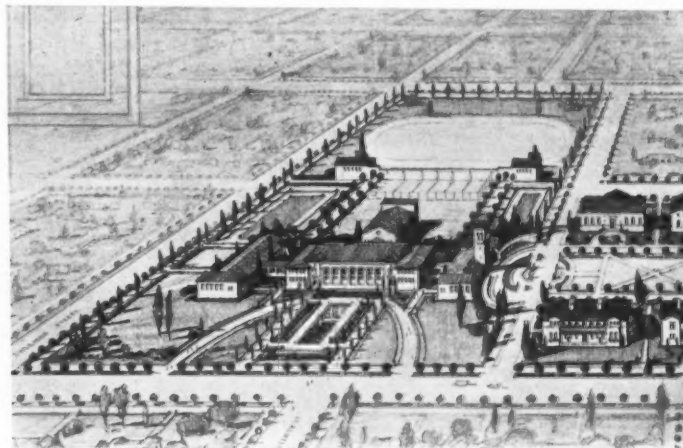
No factors are more important in determining the arrangement of a scheme than the topography of the site, the location of streets, and the character and natural environment

of the property. These influence the general plan, arrangement and composition the building or group shall take; the shape of roof lines, the materials, the color scheme, the whole treatment. In parts of the State where our climate resembles that of the warmer sections of Mexico, Spain and Italy, it is natural and fitting that open-air features be introduced, and these find architectural expression in cloistered passageways, open-air rooms, study halls, paved terraces, etc. The architecture takes on something of the character of the buildings of those countries as the logical outgrowth of such plan arrangement.

Owing to their greater flexibility, more intimate charm, and ready adaptability to the exigencies of plan, some of the freer styles of the Renaissance, or of the still earlier types of brick and plaster buildings of southern Europe are more fruitful sources of suggestion for school architecture than the more rigid forms of classic. In general, the buildings should be domestic and informal in character rather than monumental, and it should always be borne in mind that few elements count more in the impression of a building or group upon both the children who use it, and the passing public, than the treatment of the approaches and grounds before it.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CALEXICO HIGH SCHOOL, CALEXICO, CAL.

ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XIV.

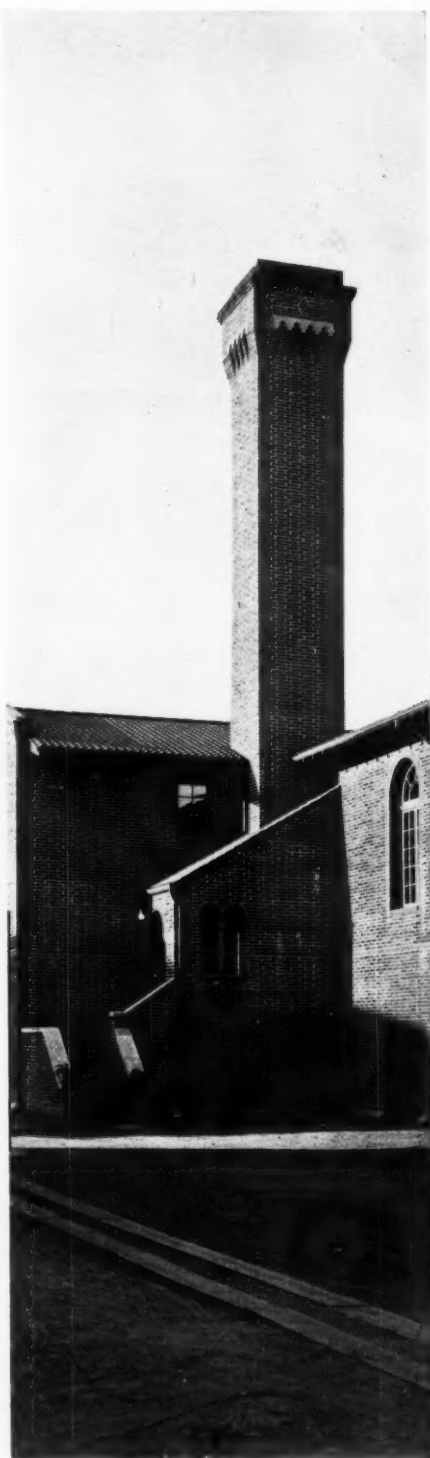
SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1917

NO. 6

Editorial.

THERE is general agreement that public taste is an index of enlightenment and that architecture is one of the most potent factors in the formation of public taste. But as in most cases in which there is general agreement, no further attention is given the matter. Only the perusal of a body of work such as is displayed in the present issue serves to enforce the full educational possibilities which reside in good architecture, and to bring to mind numerous examples recalling how far short of the ideal we have too frequently fallen.

The traveler in California, throughout rural and urban districts alike, is constantly confronted by the liberal expenditure which every section of the community has devoted to buildings for the education of its children. In some sections of incipient or arrested development the generous democratic faith implied becomes to the sympathetic outsider touching, almost pathetic. Yet in a large proportion of cases the thoughtful observer is disheartened that so unquestioning a faith in education should go hand in hand with apparently the most complete ignorance of, or indifference to, the quality of education which it is worth while to seek. When, in housing the people's needs and in embodying their ideals, architectural incompetence seems to be at a premium, it gives pause to consider the kind of education for which these substantial sacrifices are being made. In the school building the future citizen passes a large portion of his time during the most formative years of his life. People who would recoil at the thought of subjecting a child to the influence of morally defective teachers or unsanitary quarters will with entire unconcern surround him with grounds and buildings of the most sordid character. The school board and the architect are trustees for the child's future. The misdirection of the latent moral and aesthetic forces of a minor child is on a parity, morally at least, with the maladministration of an estate by the guardian of a minor child. An architect is at all times under obligation to his art to take the best advantage of every opportunity presented; but the architect who undertakes a school as-



Caretakers' Entrance Gymnasium Building, Los Angeles
State Normal School
ALLISON AND ALLISON, Architects

sumes a special and serious duty toward the future of the community.

To the architect who can present so accomplished a group of schools as that here shown is due not only the respect of the profession, but the acknowledgment of the public. Were the title of "schoolhouse specialist" not discredited by invidious associations, Allison & Allison would truly merit being so styled. Perhaps, however, it is as well that prudence bids the withholding of the term. Specialization implies limitation. That the greater part of the work to Allison & Allison's credit consists of schools is a fortuitous circumstance. The important fact is that, being in the largest sense of the word Architects, they would be specialists in any work undertaken.

To refer, as is often done, to a building of Allison & Allison's as being in this or in that style is an injustice. It is true that their work has fallen largely into two categories, the one related to the classic (Renaissance) tradition, the other to that of the brick Romanesque and Byzantine architectures of Italy. In this connection it is interesting to note that two of the large new works yet under construction derive from the Spanish Baroque and Colonial traditions. But although never innovators in the detail, or decorative aspect, of their architecture, the entire body of their work, of whatever derivation, is fused into a consistent and homogeneous whole by the intimate assimilation of the elements drawn upon, by a freshness and independence of outlook, and by a poise and assurance both in conception and in execution. No sensitive observer could confuse any one of their works with one of any other architect, even of an imitator. This is to possess originality in the truest sense of the word.

The communities which have been fortunate enough to avail themselves of such services are to be congratulated—even envied. The one subject for regret is that the activities of architects of sound ability and training should be so largely limited to one problem. The public will ultimately be the losers should their work continue to be too closely restricted to this one class of building.

IRVING F. MORROW.

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July—	Chiesa Di S. Maria, in Cosmedin, Rome.
August—	The Sather Tower, University of California, by John Galen Howard.
September—	La Porta, Chiesa Di S. Giovanni, Lucca.
October—	Ancient Gateway in Northern Italy.
November—	Facade in Sgraffito of the Museum (Artistic-Industrial) of Rome.
December—	Santa Monica Tower and Tree.

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Charles H. Bebb, Seattle.



First Vice-President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Tacoma. Third Vice-President, L. L. Rand, Spokane. Secretary, J. C. Coté, Seattle. Treasurer, Ellsworth P. Storey, Seattle. Counsels: J. H. Schack, J. Stephen and Charles H. Alden. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Board of Directors for One Year—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. **For Two Years**—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. **For Three Years**—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

Committee on Relations with Coast Chapters—Sylvain Schnaittacher, chairman; August G. Headman, George W. Kelham, W. O. Raiguel. **Committee on Programs of Meetings**—W. H. Crim, Jr., chairman; W. B. Faville.

Chapter Trustees (Books with San Francisco Architectural Club)—Committee not yet appointed.

Committee to Study Building Conditions—G. Alexander Wright, chairman; Smith O'Brien, J. S. Fairweather.

Mr. August G. Headman read a report from the Institute Committee on Competitions.

Following a discussion of the Institute requirements in relation to the program for the State Building Competition, Mr. Headman moved that a telegram be sent to Mr. McDougall, State Architect, recommending the suggested changes in the Competition program contained in the report of the Institute Committee on Competitions. Mr. Schnaittacher moved as a substitute that the report of the committee be approved by the Chapter and a telegram to that effect be sent to Mr. McDougall, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

Referring to the communication from Mr. W. Stanley Parker, Secretary of the A. I. A., the same were referred to the Board of Directors for action.

ELECTION OF NEW DIRECTORS

The Chair appointed Messrs. Crim and Fairweather as tellers and Mr. B. J. Joseph as judge, to count the ballots for new directors. The counting of the ballots showed Mr. August G. Headman with 26 votes and Mr. Charles P. Weeks with 25 votes, elected for the three-year term; Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Wm. C. Hays, each with 21 votes, elected for the two-year term.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Subject to approval.....1917.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Tait's Cafe, 168 O'Farrell Street, on Thursday evening, November 15, 1917. Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., the President, called the meeting to order at 8 p. m.

The following members were present: G. A. Applegarth, John Bakewell, Jr., Hermann Barth, E. G. Bolles, Chesley K. Bonestell, Morris M. Bruce, J. Harry Blohme, W. D. Bliss, Arthur Brown, Jr., Alfred I. Coffey, Ernest A. Coxhead, W. H. Crim, Jr., Will G. Corlett, Chas. W. Dickey, A. R. Denke, J. W. Dolliver, J. S. Fairweather, W. B. Faville, Albert Farr, B. S. Hirschfeld, John Davis Hatch, August G. Headman, W. C. Hays, John Galen Howard, Bernard J. Joseph, George W. Kelham, William Knowles, John O. Lofquist, James R. Miller, William Mooser, Fred H. Meyer, Smith O'Brien, W. O. Raiguel, Arthur G. Scholz, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Albert Schroeffer, Edwin J. Symmes, Henry C. Smith, Walter T. Steilberg, Clarence R. Ward, Charles P. Weeks.

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on October 18, 1917, were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Charles Paff regarding the cancellation of his membership in the Chapter; three from William Stanley Parker, one relative to advertising, one relative to the revision of the Chapter Constitution and By-Laws, and one concerning the acceptance of resignations of Institute members; from Dr. Pischel regarding the dues of Mr. Albert J. Evers; from Mr. George B. McDougall, enclosing copy of Competition Announcement; from the State Housing and Immigration Commission, enclosing copy of State Housing Manual; from the Vermont Marble Company relative to the showing of a film; from Mr. H. F. Withey, Secretary of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., in re expense of the Legislative Committee; from Marshall & Stearns Company in re building conditions.

NEW BUSINESS

The Chair announced the appointment of the following standing committees to serve the Chapter for the current year:

Sub-Committee on Competitions—John Bakewell, Jr., chairman; Morris M. Bruce, secretary; August G. Headman, Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

Institute Relations—John Galen Howard, chairman; Ernest A. Coxhead, W. B. Faville, Wm. Mooser, G. Alexander Wright, J. W. Dolliver.

Committee on Municipal Matters—George W. Kelham, chairman; John Reid, Jr., Walter D. Bliss, W. H. Crim, Jr., Clarence R. Ward, Charles H. Cheney.

Committee on Education—G. A. Applegarth, chairman; Horace G. Simpson, James A. Magee.

Committee on Legislation—Wm. Mooser, chairman; Edgar A. Mathews, B. J. Joseph, J. J. Donovan, Smith O'Brien.

Chapter Advisory Committee on Competitions—Wm. C. Hays, chairman; Wm. Mooser, Arthur Brown, Jr., J. S. Fairweather, G. A. Applegarth, George W. Kelham.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and eleventh regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Jahnke's Cafe, on Tuesday, November 13, 1917.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. J. Backus, President, at 7:20 p. m.

The following members were present: D. C. Allison, J. C. Austin, J. J. Backus, A. B. Benton, G. E. Bergstrom, W. E. Erkes, Robert Farquhar, W. H. Glidden, J. C. Hillman, R. G. Hubby, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. B. Marston, Octavius Morgan, Robert H. Orr, H. M. Patterson, Alfred W. Rea, R. S. Requa, A. F. Rosenheim, G. B. Van Pelt, August Wackerbarth, J. T. Vawter, H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Messrs. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Contractor*; Athol McBean, of the firm of Gladding-McBean Co., of San Francisco, and Oswald Speir, Los Angeles representative of the above-named firm.

Minutes of the one hundred and tenth meeting of members were read and approved.

The Secretary announced the appointments made by the President of the committees for the ensuing year.

Are you doing your bit - to help win the war?

Abnormal production, plus the necessity of rapid transportation of supplies and soldiers has choked every medium of transportation.

You direct the transportation of huge quantities of building materials and can do much to relieve the strain.

The government has asked that instead of ordering materials that must come thousands of miles across the continent to order from local manufacturers whenever possible.

This is already being done in the plumbing line, for most of the architects have found that Pacific Plumbing Fixtures are of superior quality and cost no more than eastern plumbing fixtures.

You will find this true of many other products manufactured on the coast.



These appointments were as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES

Chapter Membership—S. Tilden Norton, chairman; P. H. Frohman, Lyman Farwell.

Entertainment—P. A. Eisen, chairman; Albert R. Walker, A. M. Edelman.

A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Public Information—J. E. Allison, chairman; Walter E. Erkes, F. Pierpont Davis.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Competitions—F. P. Davis, chairman; Lester H. Hibbard, Reginald D. Johnson.

Permanent Committee on Legislation—G. E. Bergstrom, chairman; J. E. Allison, H. M. Patterson.

Ethics and Practice—A. C. Martin, chairman; H. M. Patterson, Frank L. Stiff.

A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Education—Elmer Grey, chairman; Carleton M. Winslow, D. C. Allison.

City Planning—H. F. Withey, chairman; Sumner Hunt, Lyman Farwell.

Contracts and Specifications—John P. Kremple, chairman; Frank D. Hudson, A. M. Edelman.

Institute Membership—A. F. Rosenheim, chairman; A. C. Martin, S. B. Marston.

Committee on Building Companies—Robert Orr, chairman; Alfred W. Rea, Homer Glidden.

Next was read the appointment made by President J. J. Backus of a committee of delegates to represent the Chapter at the Conference of the League of the Southwest, to be held at San Diego, November 14th to 16th, inclusive.

These delegates were as follows: Henry Lord Gay, Louis J. Gill, Carleton M. Winslow, H. S. Hebbard, and A. B. Benton.

Inasmuch as the committee appointments were but recently made, the President stated that no reports would be asked for at this time.

Communications were read as follows:

From the Portland Cement Association of Chicago, requesting the Chapter to join in a campaign to "boost the use of concrete," and asking for a list of members to whom they might send their literature.

From the Executive Secretary of the A. I. A., Mr. E. C. Kemper, by direction of President Mauran, stating that the call for men to accept commissions in the Signal Corps has been filled, and there are on file enough names for all future calls.

From Mr. William Stanley Parker, Secretary of the A. I. A., announcing a resolution passed by the Board of Directors condemning the issuance by architects of monographs of their work in book or pamphlet form, which are supported by advertisements, as contrary to the spirit of the Canon of Ethics.

From the Executive Secretary of the A. I. A., Mr. E. C. Kemper, announcing the election to membership in the Institute of Mr. Winslow Soule, of Santa Barbara.

From Mr. George McDougall, State Architect, announcing the institution of a competition for State buildings at Sacramento.

A resolution was next presented by Mr. Withey, a copy of which is to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, proposing that the Chapter petition the City Council to draft a City Planning Ordinance. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions," Mr. Rosenheim delivered a very interesting talk on "Brick, the Building Material of the Ages," at the conclusion of which Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Wackerbarth, moved that a vote of appreciation be extended to Mr. Rosenheim. The same was duly authorized.

Following the reading of this paper, a general discussion took place on the subject, participated in at length, and very interestingly, by Mr. Speir and Mr. McBean, followed by Mr. Benton, Mr. Martin, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Austin, Mr. D. C. Allison, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Backus and Mr. Hubby.

A reading followed by the Secretary of the new Constitution as prepared by the special Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and was tentatively accepted, pending the approval of the Secretary of the A. I. A. later.

Mr. D. C. Allison, in well-chosen words, expressed appreciation of the services rendered by the former Secretary, Mr. A. R. Walker, in the past four years, and moved that the Secretary formally communicate the Chapter's thanks for this service in a letter to Mr. Walker. This motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

A motion made by Mr. Morgan, duly seconded and carried, was to the effect that the Secretary should write a similar letter to Mr. J. E. Allison, expressing the Chapter's appreciation of his services as presiding officer of the Chapter for the past year.

The Secretary then presented designs submitted for the medal to be awarded for meritorious architectural work in January. These designs were referred to the Committee on Public Information for action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. A. C. Martin, seconded by Mr. Kremple and duly carried, that copies of the Institute's book on City Planning Progress be sent to each member of the City Council and to the Mayor, the expense of the same to be personally assumed by Mr. Martin.

Mr. Rosenheim offered a resolution, duly seconded and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be extended Mr. Speir and Mr. McBean for their enlightening and very interesting remarks on the subject of building material.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

(Signed) H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

COPY OF CITY PLANNING RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, This Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, appreciating the need of a more efficient constructive policy for the physical development of the city of Los Angeles, and recognizing the demand from many sources for such city planning; and

WHEREAS, Having taken up the study of the subject in conjunction with several of the civic organizations, and from such study coming to the conclusion that it would be for the best interests of the city and its citizens from points of governmental efficiency, financial economy and esthetic reasons, that a survey should be made showing the present physical conditions of the city and its needs, followed by the drafting of a comprehensive plan outlining the future development; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that this work will be best accomplished by the creation of a new department, governed by a commission as a unit to the present official government, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Chapter in regular session assembled November 13, 1917, petition the City Council of Los Angeles to take the necessary measures toward drafting an ordinance for the creation of a City Planning Department, and when so done, to submit a copy of the same for consideration to this organization, the City Planning Association, the Municipal League, the City Club, and other civic organizations that may be interested; and be it further

Resolved, That after this ordinance has been drafted, a hearing be granted by the Council to the above-named societies for the purpose of considering its provisions, and making the same an official ordinance; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the City Council.

In conjunction with this resolution it is hereby stated that the membership of this Chapter is ninety-three, in good standing, and that the attendance at this meeting is twenty-three.

(Signed) H. F. WITHEY,
Secretary City Planning Committee.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

The Chapter received a very interesting communication from A. H. Albertson, one of its members, in which he suggested the formation of a permanent fund. This fund would be raised by contribution and bequest, the principal being held in perpetuity, the interest only being used.

The Chapter arranged to forward Christmas remembrances to its members serving in the army. A voluntary contribution was taken up for that purpose.

The standard form of Chapter Constitution and By-Laws was provisionally adopted, and the Ways and Means Committee were instructed to prepare a final draft, which will be considered at a special meeting to be held about November 20th. Mr. W. R. Wilder, of the firm of Wilder & White, of New York, was a guest at the meeting, as was also Mr. McClellan, the assistant professor of architecture at the University of Washington. Mr. Wilder complimented the Chapter on the work which had been done since his last visit to Seattle three years ago.

G. C. FIELD, Acting Secretary.

Current Notes

Horace G. Simpson and Hard Wood, architects, 110 Sutter Street, announce the termination of their association. Work now building by the former association will be completed by them.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Simpson will continue practice independently, being located for the present at the above address.

The firm of Shreeve & Madsen, architects, 216-217 Col. Hudson Building, Ogden, Utah, has been dissolved.

Architect D. Leo Madsen will continue the practice of architecture at the same address.

Mr. A. K. Thompson and Mr. Theodore R. Jacobs have entered into an association and are practicing the profession of architecture under the name of Thompson & Jacobs, with offices in Suite 1, Dudley Building, North Yakima, Wash., and desire to have manufacturers' catalogs and samples for their files.

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ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

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Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7½x10½, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3½x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BRICK, ENAMELED

Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue on "Enameled Brick for Facing," illustrating and listing names of prominent buildings finished with Enameled Brick. 5x7½, 48 pp.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Imported and domestic brands.
Catalogues and various literature.
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x7, 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PRESSED

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Moulded and Ornamental Pressed Brick. General catalogue. 5x7, 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PAVING

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Atlas Portland Cement Company, The, 30 Broad St., New York.
(Western Representatives, see advertisement.)
Building a Bungalow. Addressed to owners. Booklet 8x10½ 14 pp, with 4 insert plates.
Choosing the Garage. Describing actual construction. Booklet. 8x10½ in. 26 pp.
"Color Tones in Stucco," a booklet of 20 pages and cover, in full colors. Size 8½x11 in.
Commercial Garages. With construction notes and architectural treatment. Booklet 8x10½ in. 12 pp.
Early Stucco Houses. With modern stucco specifications. Booklet. 8½x11 in. 24 pp.
Guide to Good Stucco. Addressed to contractors. Booklet. 8½x11. 20 pp.
Handbook and Treatise. Concrete in factory construction. 6½x8½ in. 250 pp.
Information for Home Builders. Addressed to owners. Booklet. 8½x10½. With 3 insert plates.
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco.
Cowell Portland Cement Co., Cowell, Cal.
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Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.

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Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
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Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists.
Glass Samples.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal. Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6½ in. 4 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¼. 52 pp.

LATH, METAL

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
Designing Data. Scientific treatise on reinforced concrete. 4x6½ in. 88 pp.
Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath. Treatise on metal lath, with details and specifications. 6x9 in. 52 pp.
"Chanelath" Handbook. Treatise on ribbed metal lath details and specifications of its application to reinforced concrete construction and for plastering work. 6x9 in. 48 pp.
Stucco Specifications. Reprint of the standard specifications adopted by the American Concrete Institute.

LIME

Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Santa Cruz and Cowell Santa Cruz Brands.

MANTEL BRICK

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crossley Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrative of designs for mantel. 5x6 in. 54 pp.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work. 7x10. 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

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Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Luxberry Cement Coating. Color card. 3½x8½ in. 3 pp.
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San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 311 California Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Price List of Varnishes and Enamels. 3½x6 in. 24 pp.
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Color cards and descriptive circulars on: House Paints, Floor, Porch and special paints for all purposes.
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Decorator's Sample Books.
The Mural Co., New Brighton, New York.
A. L. Greene, Manager San Francisco Office, 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp.
Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

PIPE, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8½ in. 40 pp.

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Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
Southern Manager, C. B. Noyes, 201 Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 in. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.
San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, Bluxome St.
Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, Mesquit St.
Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P." 9x12, 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF." 9x12, 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12, 36 pp. Built-in Bath, 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12, 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book—Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp. Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7½, 63 pp.

PORTABLE HOUSES

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue Treatise on Portable House. Suitable for any location. Size 4x9. 12 pp.

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Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
Catalogues and various literature.
Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

REINFORCING

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 934 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.
"Chanelath" Handbook. Treatise on ribbed metal lath details and specifications of its application to reinforced concrete construction and for plastering work. 6x9 in. 64 pp.

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W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Samples and descriptive circulars.

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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crosslev Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

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"Standard Construction," published by the National Terra Cotta Society, containing details and plates for proper construction. Photographic albums of completed work.
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Specifications for architectural terra cotta and details of construction.
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Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
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Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crosslev Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Hollow Tile Fireproofing. General catalogue. 5x7 in. 54 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
United Materials Co., 5 Crosslev Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue showing attractive application of details and specifications for roofing tile. 8x11 in. 32 pp.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

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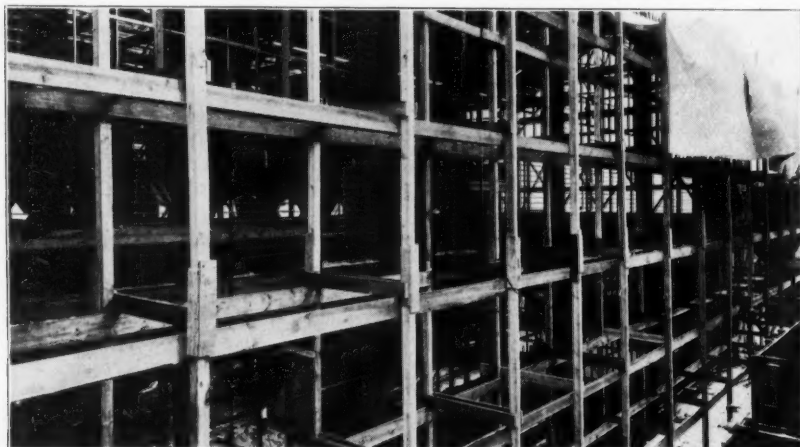
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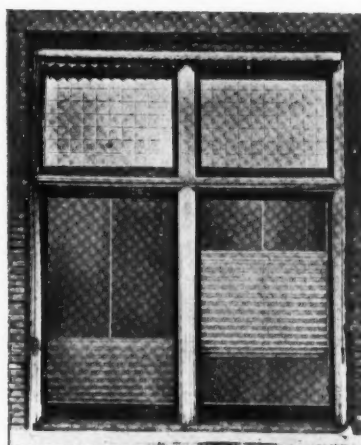
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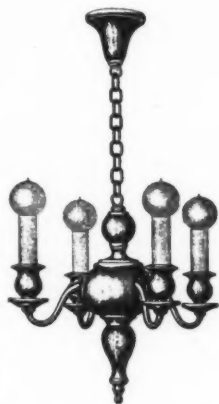
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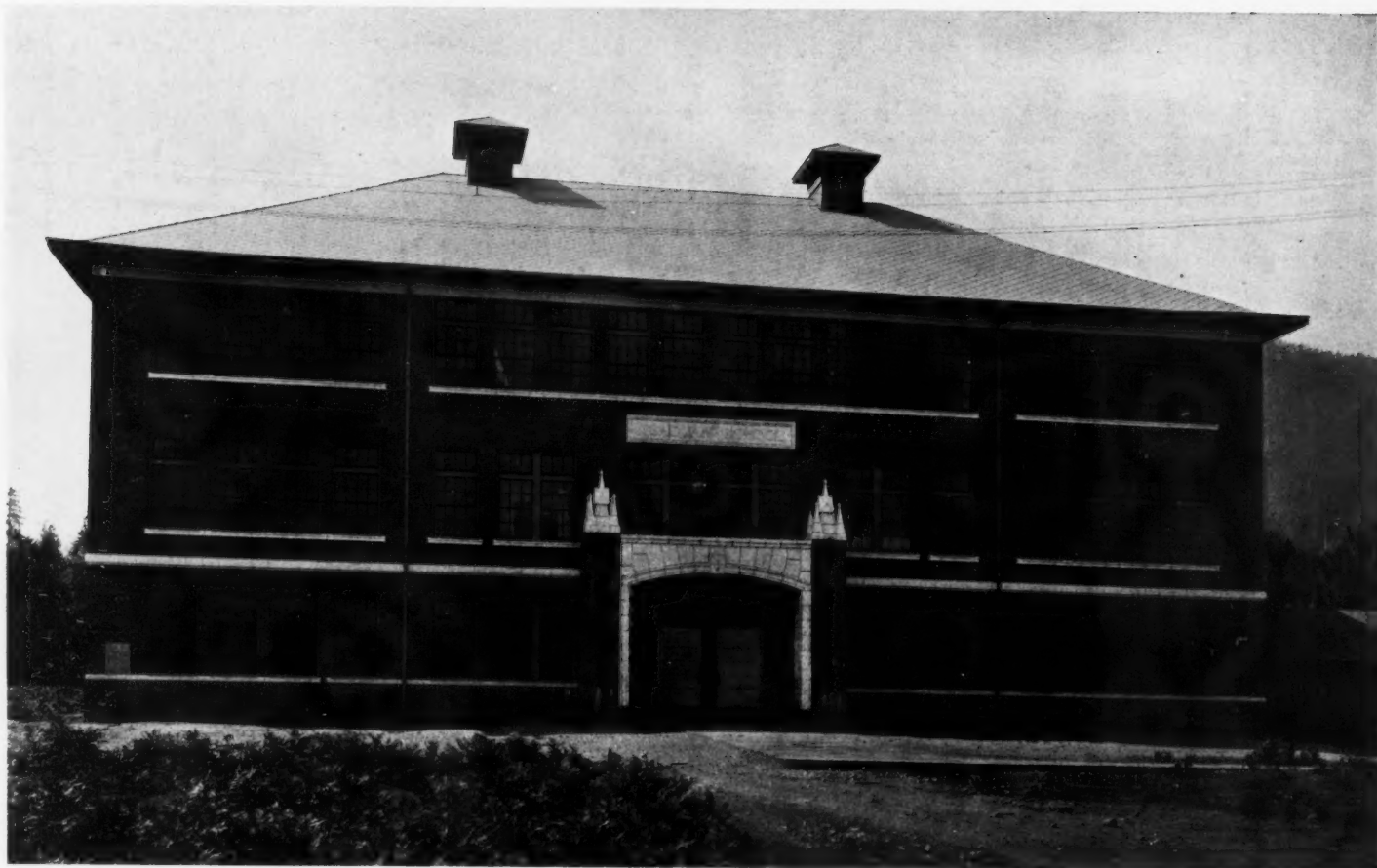
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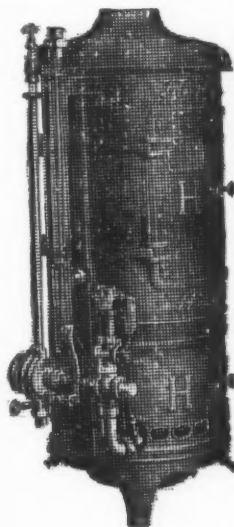
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